Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XI. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 14, 1832. Whole No. 559.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE POLISH EMIGRANTS' SONG.

A long farewell my native shore,
No hope, my lonely lot,
For hapless Despots trample o'er
The ashes of my sires.
Oh never will I linger here,
Where every thought will cost a tear.

Ruined, exiled, in my home,
No parent greets me there,
But still, 'tis misery to roam
Forever from, where
The foreigner will never know,
The grief that fills my heart with woe.

Warsaw, farewell! Alone that word
That hopeless recalls,
Ah! no resistance is heard
Save from her minstrel's;
For 'tis her very streets are red,
With blood from martyr'd patriots shed.

Oh! for one hour of glory gone,
Oh! for one chance to hurl,
The Russian Despot from his throne,
And Freedom's flag unfurl!
And fighting, find the starless grave,
Unbraided with the name of slave.

But I will leave this hapless shore,
Where nothing meets my view,
But timid wandering in their gore,
And take a last adieu,
Of every scene and every lower,
Polluted by the Tyrant's power.

I never live a cowering slave,
"In word, in deed unmanly!"
But breathe my last upon the wave,
And find some other land:
For what's this world and life to me,
If mind and body are not free.

AVON BARD.

TO ANORADIA.

I love thee well, when beauty shone
Bright when in the happy flow;
When wit the dazzling form was thrown,
The bewitching spells of immortal grace
That gild the radiant Grecian Queen;
The pricking dimple and royal mien,
Do not unrival—praise, meek in case,
To heavenly Love, and glorious grace.

But still I love thee well, when sorrow
Has o'er thee cast its withering pall—
When pleasure's smile is cheerless now,
The lying dart, which keeping fell,
The unbroken heart, broken well,
With one fond recollected tear
And mockery, amongst the vile and sneerer,
Ah! when the world is cold and hungry,
Hush over a garden every murmur,
The unquestioned look, the soothing tone,
Will have thrills the magic, all his own,
Those final sighs, those kindest proofs,
The silence was wrought by Love.

E.

From the Globe.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The French Revolution is one of the great epochs of time.
MACAULAY ON STAEL.

No French revolution has been, since its development, a fertile source of declamation, and only those men whose preconceived opinions completely unfitted them for the task, could ascribe and precipitate in their judgments. As we might rationally expect, it has been a France, and by French authors how-ever that natural views have been given of that series of events, which the indolence of man has generalized under one term. Still their boldness of opinion nevertheless, only since the recent change of monarchs has France frankly avowed the real and controlling cause of their revolution.

Hallam, uses the following expressions in a work of the Revolution in 1789." "The action of the revolution was not to free the people from all servitude, or indeed from any imposition—it was not founded on the abstract principle of property or that of liberty. It was an instance against the inequality of existence—it was the passion of equality."

A French Reviewer quotes this avowal with marked approbation, stating that "the most of these new observations, is a truth so clearly supported by evidence, that we stand astonished that it has been so long neglected; so simple, that we can with difficulty conceive how it can be now received with the astonishing discovery. Most certainly we have been long led by many minds, since it is profoundly based in the nature of things. We ourselves believe it has been rarely written, if ever perhaps never, if not recently by Chateaubriand.

The author (M. Rederer) does not arrive at this avowal, without many turns and orations. Made Chateaubriand himself, in presenting harsh truths to the people, nevertheless given this one in an envelope of fancy, transforming our ancient nation into a legitimate love of glory. And what is there in it so mortifying to France? Should this passion of equality tarnish the actions of our fathers, and wound our self-love? In truth we cannot see. Rigorously speaking, and under whatever form it is presented, it is nothing else but the passion of justice, and as is every other passion, on self-love, but a very reasonable self-love, having in it nothing shameful, and at the same time capable of producing the most happy results."

Such were the real causes of the French revolution, and who can now deny their correctness? Napoleon Bonaparte, great as was his genius in the drama, conceive the true spirit of the parts? We shall see. In that, as in every other change in the affairs of mankind, one man stood a more conspicuous over all others, that man was Napoleon Bonaparte. We who have seen the same age, can scarce admit that the world phenomenon has passed.

It generally, and with reason, suspect, as this writer, those too hasty historical decisions which are precipitated on the track of events, acting with a rash avidity on a moment placed in his tomb, in order to impose upon him the pretended judgment of posterity. Very often, in effect, a contemporary narration is an usurpation on the rights of time. It is not simply sufficient that a celebrated person exists no longer, to admit his name and character to be correctly appreciated; but also the interests and the passions which enveloped him in life, must have also expired. It is necessary, if possible, that all should be calm in the recollections revived by his name. There should be placed between the writer and the object such an interval of time as to permit the mature exercise of observation.*

Does not the Atlantic ocean supply centuries to the people of the United States in regard to European events and character? Passing over the bosom of a vast ocean, are not the harsh murmurs of passion lost, whilst the echoes of reason alone reach our shores? Let every one answer these questions to his conscience, whilst we endeavor to trace from evidence afforded by his own countrymen the true character of the most eminent man of his age.

In Europe, as in America, Napoleon is viewed under the respective characters of the general and statesman. In popular opinion his entire superiority in the former character is conceded, but reflecting military men, and men who admire his character, are not so decided in their preferences.

"Two schools have been formed in the midst, as we might say, in despite of the experience of thirty years of war. One of these schools, and that one at the head of which we may place the Romans in ancient, and Frederick II. in modern times; and at a more recent epoch, Moreau. This latter school, we say, prudently avails itself of all the aid of experience. Proceeds methodically, and learns *points*, according to an expression of Frederick. It foresees reverses, under which Rome never permitted itself to sink, and it provides compensations and remedies. It is organised on the principles of defence, and pays but little regard to conquests which cannot be easily preserved."

"The other school invades to open the road to invasion, conquers in order to conquer, and organises aggression on the most extensive plans; dares not, or disdains to see defeat; prepares nothing to repair misfortune, and finally falls without hope of ever again rising—Bad fortune is obstinate.

"Alexander of Macedon, died before he had time to be unfortunate, and has served as a brilliant and dangerous model to his school; a model of which Tamerlane and Zenghis Khan have been sanguinary parodies; and Bonaparte, in the midst of modern civilization, an imitator of exalted genius, but equally fatal to his country, the military art, and to himself."†

Napoleon, like other splendid objects, concealed the substance under the splendor, which incessantly played over his character, and even the querulous objections of his enemies, increased the indulgence with which the picture was criticised by the really impartial amateur.—In Great Britain appeared two writers, admirably calculated by their volume to give relief to the very character they attempted to decry; and Walter Scott and Robert Southey may be ranked amongst the writers who have done most, at least on Continental Europe, to exalt the name of Napoleon. Some time before and about the period of the last expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and the elevation of the Orleans family to the throne of France, a crowd of writers employed themselves on the history of his age, or his own biography, and on discussions respecting his military and political genius.—Many of these men were the personal acquaintance, some friendly, a few hostile, but all avoided the inconsistent folly of denying the palpable truth, that the subject of their labors was worthy of their talents. Amongst these works the most noted were:

The History of Napoleon, containing his public and private life, by General Thibaudeaux, Paris and Stotgard, 1826. This was followed by the same author by "The War of Italy," "The War of Egypte," and "The Consulate."

History of Napoleon, by Norvin; Paris, 1827-8.

History of Napoleon, studied on the causes of his elevation and fall, by J. C. Bailleul, ancient deputy from the Lower Seine; Paris, 1828-9.

Napoleon and Europe, by M. Alexander Dore; Paris, 1827.

Memoirs of M. Bourrienne, minister of State, and formerly a college friend, or rather "comarade de collegé de Napoleon;" Paris, 1829.

Bourrienne was the only one of these works, which have gained much English circulation, and it is the only one utterly discredited by French critics. Both his facts and motives were severely questioned in a work entitled "Bourrienne and his *Errors*, voluntary and involuntary or, Observations on the Memoirs by M. M. General Bellard, General Gourgand, Count d'Aure, Count de Survilliers, Baron Meneval, Count Bonacossi, Prince d'Eckmuhl, Baron Massias, Count Boulay de la Meurthe, and the Ministers Stein and Cambaceres.

There appeared also at Paris, in 1828, a work by an Italian, A. Botta.

These were, however, voluminous, and extensively read as they were, but a small part of what was written on a subject so deeply cherished, not by Frenchmen alone, but by a very numerous class, and an enlightened class, over all Europe. It was not the simple acts of an individual, eminent as was that individual, but it was the spirit of the age, the tendency of human opinion, which was investigated. And to analyze human opinion, and human character, with a keenness of scrutiny from which nothing escaped, and to conduct their analysis without that degrading prejudice, which shews the pamphleteer rather than the philosopher, the writers of the Revue Encyclopedique stand at the head. It would be a rich reward given for the study of the French language, if its use was confined to the reading of that admirable periodical. The following review of the political life of Napoleon is a translation from the No. of the Rev. Enc. for January, 1831. It is presented to the readers of this paper, for very substantial reasons It gives the opinion of the liberal men of France, (might we not say of the world?) on the great prominent actor of his age; again, it must contain a more connected and clear view than could be formed from the exaggerated and distorted accounts scattered through our literature. We may indeed anticipate the regret of the reader, that in our version we cannot preserve the strength and dignity of the original.

Dead nine years, Bonaparte had not yet passed to posterity, when contemporary antipathies and living hatred besieged his tomb and his memory. The mystical principle of right divine, proven by the physical force of a million of European bayonets, was made to accuse this spontaneous royalty as sacrilege. The legitimacy of the Bourbons exclaimed usurpation, and with sufficient folly, substituted a forgotten to a name the most rich in the page of futurity, attributing to the former the acts of the latter, and by a royal decree erasing from the national history the Napoleon age of fourteen years, proscribing even the vain images.

It was then, we must confess, we felt some repugnance in mixing the severe voice of justice with so many iniquitous reprobations. We feared that the scandal of so many ignoble invectives, would excite in our bosoms too much indulgence; disarm us of that impartiality, and turn us from that correctness of judgment, the first duty of whoever dares to weigh the great destiny of a man to whom the destiny of a nation has been attached; of whoever dares to pronounce in advance the judgment of posterity on an immortal name.

At present we feel more at ease in our review. The day has again come when the fortune of Napoleon seems to have returned to life and seated itself on his tomb. The day has come when his monuments are replaced, and when his name again enjoys its popularity; when his glory and his misfortunes are exhibited on all our theatres, reviving so many sympathies; and when the remembrance of the great things he has done, and the services he has rendered, appears to efface from the memory of the people any recollection of, or resentment for, the disasters to which his faults and passions have afflicted his country.—The day is come when the heart is more sensible to the feeling of glory which he has bequeathed to France, than to the liberty of which he disinherited her, and when they dare name the son of the despot to fill a popular throne.

We have never received from Napoleon injuries or benefactions. Placed at such a distance from his career, we can contemplate his actions with a calm eye. We feel for him neither hatred nor love; we cannot say we feel no admiration; but the more splendid has been his life, the more necessary is it to unveil the maculae; and the more acts of grandeur he has performed, the more important is it to signalize his faults. We owe this to truth, we it to that instructor of futurity, the inheritor of the past. We must say to the flatterers of Napoleon, that if constantly unique in his destiny, he preserved his principles after the loss of his power, that in pronouncing at this day a passionate eulogium on his institutions, they add nothing to his glory, because all their panegyrics did not prevent their fall; and that in fact they outrage the French nation, who to a man ought to have risen and marched with him against the foreign invaders, if he had reigned for it and not for himself.

But the praisers of the government of Napoleon are at present not very numerous. If we except some persons who hate his name, but who love absolute power; some egotists whose personal interests form their entire political code, and in fine, some really honest, but enthusiastic admirers, none else vaunt the imperial institutions. We can only conceive the Bonapartists with Bonaparte, because all the world cannot defend itself against the illusions of genius, fortune, and glory; because that the intoxication of great success may so completely seize upon certain minds as to cause them to forget for the moment that liberty is the first of all glory, as it is the first of all good; and in fine, because Bonaparte had created around him a multitude of interests of the permanency of which he was himself the guarantee. But Bonapartists, without Bonaparte! what would they be, but dreamers more mad still than those insensate persons who recall the Bourbons in their reverses? The first upstart may be a hero of a restoration in the manner of the Bourbons, but for a restoration in the manner of Bonaparte, the hero must possess all his genius. The friends of France hope only for liberty; it is from her alone they expect consolation for the past misfortunes; and it is to her alone they confide their futurity.

But it is not alone from the prepossessions of friendship, or the blindness of admiration, that the historian ought to defend himself; he must be on his guard against hatred, still more blind and extravagant. Since the fame of Napoleon has been given up to whoever thought proper to pass judgment on it, what absurd sentences have been pronounced against it. Even among distinguished writers, some have not feared to compare him to Tiberius; others to Attila, and others even to Nero. The folly of such comparisons can be only equalled by their injustice. As to the first class of writers, we may ask them, when did *Tiberius* restore order to a distracted country? Did he promulgate memorable civil laws? Did he open their country to a proscribed crowd?—Did he give lustre to his career by magnificent exploits, and more than one generous action?—We may demand of them, did ever imperial France bow its neck to the pride of a Sejanus, or crouch before the infamy of Capreæ? Of the second class who may ask, did "*the scourge of God and man*" raise altars, build cities, and construct ports? Did industry flourish under his reign, or did the arts prosper by munificence?—To the last we have no reply.

As to ourselves we have no pretension to pronounce a definitive judgment; we limit ourselves to recall facts, the simple comparison of which is so productive of consequences, and to scatter between those facts some reflections which, as we have already said, will serve as preface to our review.

Born twenty years before the revolution,* Bonaparte appeared with it on the theatre of the world. His birth time was one of those favors which fortune so long and so lavishly bestowed on him. At any other epoch Bonaparte would have been, no doubt, a celebrated man; but without the French revolution it is not so certain that he would have become the extraordinary person we have seen.

The first authentic traces of the political doctrines of Bonaparte has been preserved to us in a small pamphlet published by him in 1790, in his 21st year. It was a letter to one of his countrymen (Matteo Buttafocco) deputy from the Corsican nobility to the constituent assembly, and in which he condemns the conduct of the deputy. In it there is the following remarkable passage:

"M. Paoli fancied himself a Solon, but he made a bad copy of the original. He placed every thing in the hands of the people and their representatives; consequently no power could exist but according to their pleasure. Strange error! to submit to brutal force or to a mercenary, the man who by his education, illustrious birth, and fortune, is alone fitted to govern. In the end, so palpable a perversion of reason cannot fail to produce the ruin and dissolution of the body politic, after having disturbed society by every evil."

The historians of Napoleon have not paid sufficient attention to this, according to its very important piece, because it was his *debut*, and also passages which he never falsified. We there see him future restorer of nobility in France, and the man who had profoundly an invincible repugnance and instinctive contempt for popular power. That power was, that rulers ought to govern for, but without the people; who labored more for the glory than for the happiness of France, and who found it a more grateful task to gain the admiration of men by his prodigies than their love by his benefactions.

The pamphlet, so much an object of curiosity now, was soon forgotten, and became rare at the epoch of its publication, bore no name, place of publication, or printer. It was since discovered to have been printed at Dole, by M. Joly, in 1790, whilst Bonaparte was a lieutenant in the artillery regiment of de la Fere.

Notwithstanding these principles, assuredly not very republican, professed in 1790, Bonaparte wished to gain immediate profit by the advantages offered by circumstances to his genius.—He assumed the colours and opinions of that revolution, to which he was one day destined to be the most dangerous enemy; and he exposed his opinions with sufficient ardor, at least in appearance, to be comprised in the disgrace of the partizans of Robespierre. Amid the storm of conflicting and sanguinary faction, the steady eye of the consummate warrior viewed the passing scenes as he did the movements of armies in the field of battle; but it is too much to say with the Revue Encyclopedique, that, "from the campaign of Italy, Bonaparte darted his views into futurity, and there read his destiny. General under the Directory, he was in effect the sovereign of these ephemeral kings, and he returned to Paris to enjoy a triumph, the more intoxicating, as the heads of the state appeared chained to his car. That weak administration, so incapable of command, disgusted Bonaparte; he disdained the splendid offices offered him by the Directory; conceived the conquest of Egypt; and thus aspired to be the general of an army who had no other master, perform his apprenticeship in royalty under an Eastern sky."

This is making the hero a demigod, and really depriving him of the credit due to his genius.—Few, if any, of the numerous individuals who have risen from obscurity to eminence, ever used circumstances to more advantage; but this is all that the future will ever consent to give to man. Bonaparte never waited until the tide of fortune ebbed, until blinded by success he attempted to command destiny and fell. The reviewer has well said, that "He was always the same man; firm and persevering in his designs. With him the only difference was the slight shades thrown upon the picture by change of circumstance." With him there was no point of rest. "New difficulties developed new resources in the genius of young Bonaparte. If we study his conduct in the midst of the Arabs, we there find him, ceding to the necessities of his new position; we find another person than amongst Europeans. Whenever absolute insurrection did not compel the scrutiny of military law, he left the conquered their own government. He respected their religion and their magistrates. Far from insulting he flattered their prejudices. Complying with their customs he became in appearance their countrymen—almost a *True Believer*.

But we here present the reader with a portrait of this wonderful man, who seized a marble statue in turn dressed in the course of every nation. It is a portrait drawn by the hand of a Pole, an eye witness to the triumphal return of the embryo emperor from the plain of Italy.

"I came to Paris on the eve of the arrival there of Bonaparte. It was now my intention to enter more into society than on my former residence, and to communicate more freely with the members of the government, and most distinguished persons of that age. I left the French in general strongly attached to the Poles, who perceived the great national resemblance of character. The French applaud in the Poles their agreeable manners, their bravery, and their patriotism. The French military were prodigal in their eulogies on the Polish legions. But I was unable through these flattering testimonials to my country to penetrate to the real intentions of the government, which was in itself too vacillating at the time and too much preoccupied with the interior affairs of France to think or act on our concerns.

I obtained an introduction to the new minister of foreign affairs. Talleyrand, and became acquainted with Barras, Francois Barthelemy, Pichegru, Tallien, the Abbe Seyes, and the greatest part of the French generals who had acted in the war of Italy.

"It was in the house of Lecoteulx-de-Canteleu, that I met most frequently with those distinguished men. It was there I earned many details on the principal epochs of the French Revolution, and on the principal military events of the campaigns of Italy and Germany. It was there also that I formed a personal acquaintance with General Bonaparte.

"On a certain day on which I was invited to dine at the house of Lecoteulx-de-Canteleu, Bonaparte sent his aid-de-camp to request that a cover might be reserved without waiting for his arrival, because pressing business prevented him from coming at the hour. After dinner he was questioned by the ladies on the recent news from Rome, by which it was learned that the palace of the French ambassador, Joseph Bonaparte, had been invested, and Adjutant General Duphot massacred. Bonaparte replied politely, and even entered into some details on the event. I observed that his voice was hoarse, and that he had not acquired any great facility of expression, if judging from the conversation to which I was a witness. He then mentioned a vision had preceded by some days the assassination of General Duphot. But I did not very distinctly hear the details of this relation to which the whole company listened attentively, though doubtless with much less surprise at the vision than astonishment to hear it recounted by the hero of the day.

"Two days afterwards the minister of foreign relations, Talleyrand, give a magnificent feast and ball in joy of the return of General Bonaparte from the glorious campaign of Italy. All the distinguished foreigners then in Paris were invited, and the assembly was numerous yet select.

"Bonaparte arrived late, and long before his arrival every eye was turned to the door by which he was to enter. Those who had never seen him before were surprised to see at length entering the saloon a man of moderate stature, thin, and embrowned by the sun and fatigue, his strait and shining hair descending to his eyes; himself clothed in a simple grey great coat, his exterior serious and far from prepossessing.

"Bonaparte appeared not to remark the eager interest with which he was received, and to be indeed a stranger to a festival made alone on his account. He could not avoid addressing or replying to his most intimate acquaintance, but the moment he perceived a press around him to see and hear, he quit his post and traversed the crowd with much *sang froid* and passed to another part of the hall, or into another apartment. The crowd, however, followed, and this scene was renewed as long as Bonaparte remained present. But fatigued or tired, or feeling the necessity of applying his time to more serious occupations, he soon retired, without exhibiting surprise at the manner of his reception.

"When he first entered the saloon, a Swiss deputy, I believe Ochs, touched the arm of a lady near him, shewing her the hero, and observing with enthusiasm, "behold, madam, that is General Bonaparte!" "I know that perfectly well," replied the lady, "since he is my husband!" It was indeed the former widow Beauharnais, who had married Bonaparte, and who was afterwards the Empress Josephine.

"This was surface; more weighty subjects lay beneath. From the arrival of Bonaparte in Paris all parties paid him their court; but he repulsed their advances. The public was anxious to see him. The streets and other places where he was expected to pass were crowded, but he avoided the throng who pressed around him.

"The Directory shewed him much deference, and when it was requisite to consult him, he was invited by one of the ministers to assist at the council. The vacancy made in the Institute by the proscription of Carnot was offered to the successful general. The government, desirous to give a striking expression of the gratitude due from the republic to the General of the army of Italy, gave him a most splendid fete, the immediate pretext of which was to receive from him in that manner the Treaty of Campo-Formio. Scaffolding was raised in the Grand Court of the Luxemburg Palace, and the colors conquered in Italy were interwoven into a canopy over the heads of the five directors. In the discourse pronounced by Bonaparte on this occasion, we may remark in particular the following expressions:

"The French people to be free had kings to combat; to obtain a constitution founded on rational principles, they had twenty centuries of prejudices to conquer; an religion, feodality, and despotism, have successively governed Europe. But from the peace we have concluded, dates the era of representative governments.—I place in your hands the Treaty of Campo-Formio ratified by the Emperor. This peace secures the liberty, the prosperity, and the glory of the republic. When the happiness of the French people is based on the best constitution, (*lois organiques,*) and the Europe will become free."

"Sulkowski, a Pole, and *aid-de-camp* to General Bonaparte, I met often. This man was his constant attendant, and told me that Bonaparte was generally silent, thoughtful, reflective, and absent, and that he had never seen him smile in a large assembly. He added however, that in small parties, and where he was unrestrained by the presence of some particular person, he spoke freely, and entered into conversation without constraint. When in private conversation with Sulkowski, he conversed frankly, and entered into his plans fully and confidently.

"But in regard to his ordinary conduct, Sulkowski assured me, that since his return to Paris, Bonaparte lodged in a small, and very plainly furnished apartment; passes the greatest part of the day amongst geographical maps spread on his carpet, and on which with compass and pencil in hand, he traced his plans of campaign; sometimes meditating a descent on England, or sometimes the conquest of Egypt. He went into public rarely, and received few visitors. He went some few times to the theatre, where he sat in a grated box, and again most commonly returned to his own lodgings at nine in the evening, where he read and studied to two or three in the morning.

"Notwithstanding all the outward attention paid to him by the Directory, it was clearly perceptible that the members were jealous of his glory, credit, and popularity. The troops who returned with him into France were excited in his favor by the warmest enthusiasm.

"The discord which prevailed amongst the members of the government, retarded public business and disappointed public hopes. The administration in no one thing answered expectations. Complaints arose from all sides, and the hopes of all parties were turned towards the conqueror of Italy."*

At this eventful moment, Bonaparte was only in his 28th year, and an object of intense interest in and out of France. In Paris, for to all political machinery Paris was then the prime mover of France, it was impossible to avoid a comparison between the simplicity, grandeur of conception, and immense results of the genius of Bonaparte, with the wretched cabals and trifling administration of the quintuple Directory. From the young hero the nation had received only benefactions or lustre to its character; from the actual government the people had received, nor could hope for, no equivalent for high salaries and pompous titles. It demanded only that profound sagacity and coolness of judgment which distinguished this young man, to feel himself a candidate for supreme power. The far greater part of the conjectures, assumptions, and inductions to account for the rise of Bonaparte and this metamorphosis into Napoleon might have been well spared. After his return from Italy, he possessed two vast advantages, and used them both with promptness and to effect. He had the esteem and confidence of the French, and the Directory had their contempt. He was praised in heroic song, and the Directors were ridiculed in ballads.

The Directory and his own military ardor turned his eye towards Egypt, and a fleet commanded by Admiral Brueix, left the port of Toulon, May 19th, 1798, carrying out Bonaparte and 40,000 men. Malta was swept by this armament, and Egypt reached. "But this expedition failed of producing the expected political results, from the destruction of the fleet and other causes; it afforded, however, in compensation, an immense accession to science. It constituted also one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of Bonaparte. Under a burning sky, amid sandy deserts, and pressed by fire, pestilence, and revolt, by the Arabs and the English, Bonaparte rose above every difficulty, and was under every circumstance the man of inexhaustible resource. The same man at the head of his army, amid the insurrection of Grand Cairo, or in the peaceable festival of the increase of the Nile and the birth of the Prophet.

"The fortunes of his country seemed to have followed his standards beyond the Mediterranean, and to return with him; indescribable enthusiasm attended on him on his return. On his route the title of liberator was every where bestowed on him; what a splendid age would have commenced for France, if Bonaparte could have comprehended the lessons expressed by these acclamations, and the true glory they promised. He understood them not. The passion of unlimited power sunk to the level of despots him who might have been the founder, or rather the restorer of liberty; and notwithstanding the subterfuge to which he had recourse to deceive a great people, there were men rare indeed who, endowed with the science of the future, divined the coming despotism; but in their foresight they were alone amongst a nation. The people always profoundly attached to the ideas of the revolution, could yet only see in Bonaparte the MAN of the revolution!—the man who was raised by it and for it; and the man who had several times himself designated the revolution the Era of Representative Governments. The people, so easily deceived when their most cherished hopes are flattered, confided in the prodigal assurances of liberty; nor did they reflect, when on the 19th Brumaire, (Nov. 11th, 1792,) Bonaparte in the Council of Ancients exclaimed, "We desire a republic founded on true liberty, on civil liberty, and on National Representation," that this liberty was now imposed by force of arms, and that it was in violating the National represe ntation by the crime of high treason, that he dared to attest the representative government."

"The revolution of November, 1799, is certainly one of the most important recorded in history. Not for the difficulties of the execution; Bonaparte had only to present himself and the Directory disappeared; he had only to send a few grenadiers into the council chamber of the Five Hundred, and the national representation vanished. The crime was facile, but yet Bonaparte himself was unable to consummate it without dread. But what of all things rendered this counter revolution remarkable, was its consequences on civilization. Civilization was not annihilated; what earthly power can arrest entirely the advance of the human mind? But it was retarded not only in France but over all Europe; and by the long *interregnum* of liberty, the false ideas, servile manners, and the prejudices that, the Imperial government bequeathed to us, a heritage most carefully collected and preserved by the restoration."*

These views are sound no doubt, but the same author in another place, gives with the same causes in favor of the elevation of Bonaparte, another which contributed most powerfully to force France to choose a dictator; or accept one presented to the nation as a deliverer.

"The 18th Brumaire gave to France in place of the storms of a liberty, directed by imbecile hands, a tranquillity maintained by a powerful will, but it could not prevent intelligent foresight from perceiving along with the promises of genius, the menaces of despotism. *The foreign governments, who had combatted the republic, and reproached it with its turbulent principles, appeared equally disposed to combat the government of Bonaparte, though restored to a state of the severest order.* IT WAS NOT REALLY AGAINST ANY PRINCIPLES, BUT AGAINST THE GLORY AND POWER OF THE FRENCH NATION, THAT THE FOREIGNERS WERE ARMED."

Many a ponderous volume in *prose*, has been written on the subject, which contained greatly less of the true causes, not of the French revolution, but of the course that revolution assumed in its progress, than is contained in the preceding paragraph. But let us hear our author a few words more.

"Bonaparte had scarcely reached supreme power as first consul, when he made peaceful overtures to Great Britain. It is indeed, in an especial manner remarkable, that the first act of authority exercised by the young conqueror of Italy and Egypt, and the future conqueror of most of the capitals of Europe, was a pacific act. We need not now stop to inquire which predominated in this proceeding, deep laid policy, or sincere desire of peace, it is sufficient to remark, that it was a manifest proof of ability."*

We have already seen why these overtures were rejected. Those of the administrators of the British government, at the beginning of this century, who were really statesmen, exerted themselves to induce the monarch and aristocracy of that kingdom, to place the responsibility of general tranquility on the head of France, by a sincere treaty of peace. But time has at length shown, why any lasting peace with France, without retracing the whole march of the revolution, and restoring the Bourbons, and with them ancient abuses, was the last boon that the secret power at London, could not or would not grant. We have not undertaken a biography of his life, but a philosophical review of the political career of Bonaparte, we therefore resume the thread of translation.

"If we turn our eyes once more on Bonaparte, and follow him from the 18th Brumaire, we see him rapidly, First Consul; Consul for ten years; Consul for life, and finally Emperor. Constantly armed against human liberty, we see him in all conditions the same man. Seconded by his fortune, and his genius in this struggle, as in his military career; advancing daily on the domain of his enemy. Sometimes proceeding with caution and skilful marches; other times with active boldness, as if by *coup-de-main*; and finally triumphing over the liberty of his own, and other countries, by the same persevering tactics that called him to triumph over kings. But thanks to God, it is easier to triumph over monarchs than liberty. Thrones are family patrimony, but freedom is national property. And we may assert with justice and truth, that it was the spirit of liberty, which, in 1814, restored the thrones crushed by Napoleon. What would these thrones now be without her aid? Without her assistance implored then, and then received, and now forgotten by those she so greatly served?

"Bonaparte who no doubt more than any other individual, hated the principles of the revolution, of 1789, had too much sagacity not to seek their aid, on entering on his new career. The constitution of the year VIII. reinforced by a Senatus Consultum of the year X. contained all the germs of these imperial constitutions, which so sadly oppressed France; but yet, at the same time to the superficial observer, presented some appearances of conserving civil liberty.

"Suppose we pause a moment on this same constitution of the year VIII. the first legislative act of Bonaparte. What strikes us at once, is the substitution to the election of two degrees it is true, but sufficiently simple, and well understood of the constitution of the year III. an electoral system of four degrees, confused, restrained, illusory and deceptive:—a sort of successive purification from the communal to the national list. This last list, to the formation of which the electoral mass had hardly the least participation, which furnished the Senate, which again itself chose the members of the Legislative body, those of the Tribunate, the Consuls, and Superior Judges. The first consul reserving to himself the nomination of the judges, and other local magistrates, except justices of the peace, whose nomination was for some time left with the people. The senate whose docility has been only too well known, had the power to reverse such unconstitutional acts, as were submitted to its decision; and amongst these acts, were the lists of those eligible to office.

"The legislative body was mute:—a body so constituted, that on hearing the first word, it attempted to express after a silence of thirteen years, the emperor could reply, on Jan. 1st 1814, 'I have a title, you have none. What are you in the constitution? Nothing! You possess no authority. The throne is only known to the constitution. The whole national power is represented by the throne, and by me.'

"The Tribunate, restricted in its functions, existed only ten days, when a new law imposed upon if additional shackles.

"The public executive functionaries were placed at their ease. Under the shelter of Art. 75, they could not be impeached without an order from the council of State. Thus all official responsibility was annulled.

"This constitution, which to name even all its inroads on public right, would draw us beyond our limits, soon appeared too liberal to the first consul; and singular connexion of time and events, the next day after his being declared consul for life, by the suffrages of three millions and a half of citizens, he hasted to recompense the nation by a decree of the senate, confiscating to his own use, the few guarantees left to it in the constitution of the year VIII.

"This senatorial decree, (*senatus consulte organique*) was dated Aug. 4th, 1802, and sapped the constitution to its base, by attacking the right of election. The members of the electoral colleges were now for life, chosen from a few of the most devoted on the list. The first Consul named the Presidents of the Colleges, and had the power to introduce the Legionaries, or all others who had performed eminent services. His influence gravitated on every kind of election; those of justices of the peace, presidents of the cantons, mayors of incorporated towns; counsellors of the communes and departments; senators, and of the two other consuls, now also for life. In fine, also on the head of the state itself. Art. 42, conferring on the first consul, the enormous power of naming his successor was to every purpose hereditary succession disguised. The Tribunate acting with some independence, was weakened by the reduction of half its original number. The senate completely at the control of the first consul, since the nomination was almost entirely in his own power, had, however, the injurious prerogative of disregarding, or repealing the constitution at will, by means of a simple decree. This extraordinary power was used by the conservative senate by anticipation, as it was in virtue of a decree that the power itself was assumed. We may well remark this excess of power placed in the hands of a mere instrument of the first consul.

"The conservative senate was to regulate every thing not provided for in the constitution, and which was necessary to its action. It was to explain those articles liable to different constructions. It could suspend the trial by jury five years. It could declare any department out of the protection of the constitution. And in short, annul the judgment of the tribunals.

"This power was not a nullity, a senatorial decree soon changed the republic into an empire. In a space of less than three years, this flagrant usurpation of popular liberty and rights, commencing with the constitution of 1799, and very nearly consummated by that of 1802, received the tacit consent of a nation, which ten years afterwards was brought to the brink of ruin, by the very man in whose favour she was despoiled of every guarantee. This MAN, one of those geniuses, of which nature is sparing in the production. Great and admirable lesson to nations, never to confide their fortunes, except to the law—never to an individual."

Thus stood Napoleon Bonaparte and the French nation, after a struggle of thirteen years. There is no great effect without an adequate predisposing cause, and what could be the cause or causes of so wild a departure, from the professed object of the revolution? We may answer that whatever produced the overtacts, or by whom consummated, the exciting causes which in 1802, placed Bonaparte positively on the throne of Charlemagne, was the instinctive counteraction of the privileged orders of Europe, at whose head was William Pitt. This evil genius, as time has demonstrated, of his own order, was well depicted by M. Bignon. "*If we owe admiration*" *says this able writer,* "*to the constancy of a man, who made sport of the human species, of the blood of nations, and the destiny of future generations, whose resources he devoured in advance, Mr. Pitt merits the palm of perseverance.*"

If France, therefore, surrendered her resources and physical force into the hands of one man, never could such abandonment of national right, have more powerful excuses. There was but one class who could as a class, be called educated in Europe, in 1800. This immense aristocracy the political alluvion of the middle ages, had the whole productive power at its disposal. It was menaced with a flood, threatening destruction. To stem the torrent, or divert it into other channels, was a work of self defence. To pour vengeance and ruin on France, therefore, was indeed to throw back the deluge to its source. France distracted within, and seeing only invetcrate enemies without, and the people trembling from recollections of the horrors of 1793, were discouraged by the incapacity and corruption of the government which succeeded to that of the convention. The nation marched painfully along the revolutionary path, or rather found itself retrograding; personal freedom menaced at home, and national independence compromitted abroad. In the hour of this distress, Bonaparte appeared on the scene of action, combining the double advantage of military glory, and deep laid policy. He silenced the press; he gained by place or pension the popular leaders, and his never sleeping police repressed complots, and counter revolutions. To these means, the vulgar resources of an ordinary mind, Bonaparte added the overpowering weapon of superior genius. He adopted grand and liberal measures of justice, and clemency. Civil war was hushed before him, and peace and internal tranquility followed his steps. The treaty of Campo Formio, the most glorious and beneficial that France had formed for upwards of a century, gave to that monarchy its natural limits; the Rhine, the Alps, the Mediterranean, the Pyrenean mountains, and the Atlantic Ocean. The emperor of Germany, was compelled to acknowledge the Cisalpine republic. That republic was formed from Lombardy, and the Duchies of Reggio, Modena, Mirandola, the three Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, the Valtelino, and the Venetian states on the right bank of the Adige. The Brisgau and Mayence were added to the republic.*

The most regardless of national importance, could not avoid feeling a share of that glow, which arose from finding France after the struggle of ages, filling in its widest sense ancient Gaul, on both sides of the Alps; and regarding Bonaparte, as he was in fact, from the month of November 1799, monarch of France thus enlarged. Who were his competitors?

In Germany, the emperor Francis II. one year older than Bonaparte, had succeeded in 1792, his father Leopold II. and shared the ordinary mediocrity of his family. The kings of Spain, Naples, Sardinia, Great Britain, and Prussia, were negative in the actual condition of Europe. In Russia, the great and energetic Catherine II. had left the world, November 17th, 1796, and her generous, but perhaps really deranged son Paul, was rapidly hastening to the close of his infuriate career, which he reached in blood, March 22-23d 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son Alexander.

As the young emperor and Bonaparte, so long, and so greatly occupied the attention of mankind, let us hear their contrast of character, from an able mind who knew them both.

"There are sovereigns, whose life and acts must long excite controversy, as the depth of their genius, and contrasts in their characters, seem to exhaust the efforts of human sagacity; but there are others, and the far greater number, which ordinary good sense, may class the moment of their departure from the theatre of the world. Napoleon is dead five years, and yet we have hardly commenced to collect the elements of a solid, and philosophical appreciation of his character. This prodigious Man gave such opposing and powerful impulsions to the events of his age, that either on the side of good or evil, we are yet unpossessed of the results of so complicated combinations * * * * * Alexander has just departed, and we may already boldly pronounce judgment, on the just value of a political system, perhaps buried with him. Napoleon possessed in himself the moral power, which enabled him to give such immense acceleration to his age; the other politically speaking, lived only a life of reaction. The one shook the world by the force of his will, the other resisted the shock, by the advantage of his physical position. The one for a long period, bound fortune to his car, and commanded admiration, whilst his adversary borne along by the reflux of fatality, and exhibiting generous intentions, merely secured esteem. In fine, the soul of Napoleon was in its full energy, the image of an abyss, where the good and evil principles, exercised in turn their inspirations, under the constant predominance of a vast and most powerful mind, whilst the character of Alexander, presented only glittering surfaces, of it is true, a soft lustre, but speaking meekness rather than force, and over which glided borrowed ideas, and systems without necessary connexion amongst themselves. The rivalship between two such men, could not be an intellectual conflict, and whatever might have been the personal agency of Alexander, the struggle was rather between the two empires, than between the two monarchs.†

At the outset of his dictatorship, in fact, the only antagonist of Bonaparte, whose mind in any moderate degree, rendered their contest that of personal talent was William Pitt, son of the great Chatham: but we may more than doubt, whether there was not more of national hostility than sound policy, in the obstinate resistance of Pitt, to all overtures of peace, until compelled to

bank of the Rhine, were scarcely noticed in discussing the preliminaries of a treaty—the first entered into since the commencement of the war. It was no longer for Europe, it was for India, that the two powers were at issue. Their field of battle was Africa, the prize Asia. In the negociations for peace between them, the two main questions were on Egypt and Malta."

Here I am constrained to remark, that very few treaties contain even a hint, of the real objects of the previous contest, or of the views of the contracting parties, in bringing it to a termination. After a tedious negociation, the treaty of Amiens was signed, March 27th, 1802.

(To be concluded next week.)

For the Saturday Evening Post.

SPRING.

Heard ye a voice in the gentle breeze,
Heard ye it, murmuring thro' the trees,
"Tis a welcome sound, 'tis the voice of spring,
From its southern sphere is it journeying,
And whispering soft from its Father home:
"Beautiful buds, arise and bloom,
"Burst in thy pristine freshness forth,
"For the frolic spirit flies to the snowy north,
"And the howling winds of the tempest's breath,
"Are sunk in the silent valley of death.
"Awake, arise, o'er the sylvan scene,
"I spread my mantle of brightest green;
"I have bath'd the earth, with the tears of Heaven,
"Till it shone like the sky in a starlit even,
"I have call'd the feathery songsters back,
"And they sweetly sing, their own bright track,
"They are whistling blythe from their wind rock'd nest,
"To hail the field in its spring robe dress'd;
"Then awake, arise, the impatient Hen,
"Leave for a sip from the favorite tree,
"And thou no longer their hopes denies,
"Beautiful blossoms arise, arise."

C. H. W.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Accident to an Inventor.—The following is a curious instance of the want of physical irritability, which so frequently accompanies nobleness and ability. Last week, a boy of weak intellect, who occasionally is at Mr. Joshua Sherratt's mill, at Chickenly, near Dewsbury, got into the mill during the dinner hour, and contrived to set a machine in motion, which in a short time had hold of him and took off his hand. He went out of the mill, and found the fire-keeper, and said to him, "Natty, I have lost my hand, and I canna find it." The man was so much alarmed, that instead of attending to the boy, he ran into the mill, and the boy became exhausted with the loss of blood, fell on the cinder heap. He was found there by the workmen, who were returning to their work; and one of them took off his garter, and tied it right round the boy's arm to stop the bleeding. The boy is now doing well.—*English paper.*

Calming the Atmosphere.—Mr. Brocken, the celebrated aeronaut, in a letter to Lord Melbourne, says that explosions of gunpowder, such as are used in the navy, may prove more effectual in immediately changing the state of the air, where any apartments, particularly those in the basements of buildings, such as back kitchens, closets, cellars, dust-holes, bake-houses, &c. thin can be produced by any other means.

Fatal Duration in Germany.—While the ravages of the scourge from Asia are in all directions subsiding, a contagion of typhus fever has broken out in Austrian Gallicia, of the most appalling description. Nearly 10,000 persons had already been attacked in Gallicia, of whom great numbers, as well military as citizens, and country people have died. The Emperor of Austria had despatched sixteen physicians to the seat of this terrible malady.

A Siberian Ball.—According to the St. Petersburg Gazette, a masked ball was given at the Russian Court, on New Year's day, at which no less than 21,000 persons were present. The greatest order prevailed, notwithstanding the number of persons assembled.

Oriental Amusements.—Among the amusements prepared for Lord E. Bentinck, the Governor General of India, during a recent tour in the province of Oude, was to have been a combat between a wild horse and a tiger, which, at the especial request of Lady Bentinck, did not take place. It should be added, however, that upon two previous occasions the throne in question had come off victorious.

Beer-shops.—It appears, from Parliamentary returns, that *five thousand three hundred and seventy-nine* beer-houses have been opened under the new act in England and Wales: while the number of public houses licensed is forty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-five. The number of beer-houses opened in Wales, is one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, nearly half the number opened in all England. The number for England is three thousand six hundred and six.

The Gigantic Book.—We translate the following paragraph from Le Globe of the 10th ult.:—"The largest book that ever went to press will appear next year in London. It will be entitled, "The Dictionary of English History." Every page will be twenty-four feet high by twelve broad, and the letters half a foot long. It has been necessary to construct a machine expressly for the fabrication of the paper. This gigantic work will be printed by means of a steam engine, and instead of black ink, gold varnish will be used. Only one hundred copies will be struck off, intended as the ornaments of the principal English libraries."

The late John Emery was an admirable miniature painter; but some of his happiest efforts were exercised in his careless moments. One night, at Sunderland, while waiting for his cue to go on for his greatest character, *Tyke*, he sketched on a side scene, the likeness of John Kemble, which hundreds have for years been in the habit of admiring; at length a manager cut it out of the canvass, and sold it for £30.

Horrible Narrative.—Previous to the execution of two convicts, named Edward Broughton and Matthew Macsweyn, for murder, on Van Diemen's Land, in August last, they made a horrible confession, which was signed by Broughton, and publicly read at the place of execution. The culprits were two of a party of five runaway convicts, viz. Richard Hutchinson, commonly called Up-and-down Dick, a tall man, who had at one time a large flock of sheep and a herd of cattle at York But Plains; an old man named Coverdry; Patrick Fegan, a boy of most depraved character, and two malefactors, Broughton and Macsweyn. They wandered about the woods, and at length in their progress were discovered, the boy killed Hutchinson, and carried his flesh with them for food. Broughton was the man to whose lot it fell to do the bloody deed, which he effected with an axe which they carried about with them. When they were again short of food they agreed to kill the old man, Coverdry; Fegan struck him the first blow. He saw him coming, and called out for mercy; he then struck him with the axe on the head just above the eye, but did not "kill him;" "myself and Macsweyn finished him and cut him to pieces. We ate greedily of the flesh, never sparing it, just as if we expected to meet with a whole bullock the next day." Fegan was afterwards destroyed in the same manner, but after enduring the most excruciating pangs from hunger, the two remaining wretches gave themselves up, and were hanged for their crimes.

The following curious passage, relative to the poison of the toad, is taken from a surgical work recently published by W. S. Otis, M. D.—Thomas Lickford, of the village of Wreckleham, near Farnham, in Surrey, whilst in the act of irritating a toad, found some liquid of intense bitterness fall upon his lips. Not being aware of its nature, he repeatedly licked the external parts of his mouth, to get rid of the taste. In about an hour he felt a nausea, accompanied with the same intense bitterness, arising from his stomach. His lips, tongue, and pharynx now began to swell so much so, that he could scarcely swallow, or articulate. The abdomen became, presently, tumid, tense, and sore; and he felt a sense of trembling of the stomach, accompanied with a drowsiness, vertigo, and dimness of sight. By the advice of a medical man, he applied an oily mixture to his lips, and internal parts of the mouth and pharynx, and took some castor oil. The latter operated by vomiting and purging, and greatly relieved him. The swelling of the mouth subsided in about three days, but the abdomen was not reduced to its natural size in several weeks.

Two young men, named *Walker* and *Wills*, were brought up by one of the police, who found them surrounded by a crowd in Oxford street, on Friday night, and distributing the following pretty little prospectus for a new order of things, printed on a thin deal board, about a foot square, and cut thicker than a razor strop.

"Walker's Pallmall Tourbyoord; or, a Profession of Faith calculated to ignite the Human Understanding, the abolition of the Church, Civil Pensions, Sinecures, Monopolies, Law of Primogeniture, Imprisonment, Court of Chancery, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Taxes on Knowledge.—A charter, a code, a new division of England and equalization of its counties, the sale of all Crown lands, the sale of all the palaces except St. James' and Windsor, the sale of all the Crown jewels and regalia: the ceremony of the coronation to be abolished, the king, on his accession, merely taking the oath before the two Chambers, his allowance to be reduced to £100,000 a year, a system of rigid economy in the pay of all public officers: the colonization of India; the use of the English language in laws, coins, weights and measures throughout the British dominions: colonies to pay their own expenses: a better system of police; the establishment of county courts; the imposition of a property tax; annual parliaments; election by ballot, the electoral right to consist in the payment of a minimum of taxes or hereditary peerage; no new peer to be created without the concurrence of the two Chambers; actual service in the army or navy for one-and-twenty years requisite for a pension; promotion by seniority up to a certain rank. God save the King!——all the Bishops!"

The prisoners were committed in the House of Correction in default of bail. Subsequently some of the prisoners were forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ancient Charter.—During a sojourn in Scotland in the year 1651, we picked up the following copy of a charter granted by Malcolm Kenmore, King of that country, said to be the most ancient original extant. To boys of the antique the *mot* now may afford amusement by the quaintness of its phraseology, which certainly gives sufficient latitude.

A Charter granted by Malcolm Canmore King of Scotland. "I, Malcolm Kenmore King, the 1st of my reign, Give to thee Baron Hunter, Upper and Nether Pennicade, with all the bounds within the floods—with the Hoope and Hoopestone, and all the bounds up and down, above the earth to heaven—and all below the earth to hell—as free to thee and thine, as ever God gave to me and mine—and that for a bow and bread arrow when I come to hunt upon Yarrow—and for the more seath of this, I give the white wax with my teeth, before Margaret my wife, and Maude, my nurse—Sic subscribitur. Malcolm Kenmore King.

Margaret, witness.
Maude, witness.
1457.

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday.—Two prisoners, a representative of each sex, were found in the dock of the Mayor's Office this morning. The male, a Mr. John F. Page, lottery broker, was found by a watchman on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, kicking against the door of a house in Race street, opposite Chester. The noise he succeeded in making, seems to have been a considerable annoyance to the neighbors, as, with one accord, they called upon the guardian of the night to relieve them of the trespass.

The gentleman who occupies the dwelling part of the house, deposed, this morning, that Mr. Page rents the store; that it was customary with Mr. P. to shut up his office at 9 o'clock, but on this occasion, immediately after lighting up, Mr. P. went away, no one knew whither. At 10 o'clock the light was still burning, and seeing no probability of Mr. P.'s coming home to take care of his office himself, he had ventured to put out the light, and lock it up, presuming that in the morning, he should be able to show that he had acted "all for the best." At 11 o'clock, however, Mr. P. returned, and insisted upon admittance. Being in bed, he felt no disposition to discriminate himself for the accommodation of one who paid so little regard to his own business, and he let him knock, until the watchman came and carried him off.

Mr. Page remarked in reply, that his over anxiety to obtain admittance, was because he wished to deposit in the office a quantity of tickets that he had just purchased, and which he was fearful of losing if he retained them about his person.

As the watchman and the other witnesses deemed to Mr. ——'s intoxication, he was fined and discharged.

The female was an elderly woman, coarsely attired, but apparently much affected in her embarrassed and somewhat discreditable situation. The captain of the watch stated that on Thursday evening the prisoner made application at the watch-house for lodging, stating that she was an entire stranger in the city, had no money, and was anxious on the following morning to apply for work. He allowed her to lodge in the prisoner's room, and charged her, in the morning, to apply herself to some honest pursuit, that she might escape being arrested as a vagrant. On Friday night the market watchman, found the same woman on a stall in the market, and being aware that on the previous evening she had been lodged at the public expense, he took her prisoner.

With great difficulty the woman was prevailed upon to tell her story. She appeared to be entirely unused to such scenes, and shrunk from the gaze of the police officers, as if even the glance of their eyes was attended with danger. Being assured by his honor that she had nothing to fear, she stated that her name was Mary Emory; that she had travelled all the way from Greene county to visit this city on foot, for the purpose of obtaining more profitable employment. She had not one cent of money when she started, and had submitted on charity during the whole of her long journey. When she arrived here, she found employment more difficult to procure than she had anticipated. Indeed, she found no one willing to admit into their family an entire stranger; and who then, for the first time, became accountable of her rash undertaking.

The Mayor having no reason to doubt the truth of this story, intimated an officer to procure Mary a situation, that she might earn sufficient money to convey her back to her friends.

Monday.—In the vicinity of Schuylkill Front and Vine streets, about 1 o'clock this morning, a watchman was much astonished, and perhaps not a little alarmed, by observing in the yard of a respectable colour, a figure in white, elevated some distance from the ground, and brandishing over his head a sword, not inferior in length to that of *Wallace's* memory. Two things immediately came to the watchman's mind, as causes for this singular spectacle, the reasons in favor of each so nearly preponderated, that for a long time he could come to no conclusion. The first supposable cause was, that the villainous murder had assumed a tangible shape, and was there contending with some mortal foe; the second that a money digging expedition was going on, of which the fleets before him was the generalissimo, on the lookout for evil-doppers. This latter supposition was much strengthened by his remembering that Mr. Hays of *New York*, had only last week found a large pot of money on the banks of the Schuylkill.

He it however, one or the other, the watchman felt it his duty to look closer into the matter, even at the cost of his—courage. so blackening in hand, he walked softly up to the fence, and, peeping over, discovered all his surmises had been incorrect. Before him, standing on a chair stood James M'Laughlin, stripped to his linen and pantaloons, with a sword in her hand, with which he was performing the cut and thrust exercise. Seeing there was no cause for alarm, the watch boldly faced M'Laughlin, and demanded to know what was the matter. James, without offering a direct reply, commenced abusing the watchman for not calling the hour sooner. He declared, on his honor, that the lateness of the watch was beyond all endurance: "Ye cannot," says he, "move out an hour behind the time ye ought; and ye set the watchmen and the big clock back a purpose to accommodate yere lazy bones. Out on ye for a third, is that the way ye serve yere country?"

The watch bore this very good-humouredly for some time, but when he commenced threatening to report him for a lazy lout, to Col. White, he bethought him that James might do mischief, and accordingly he took him to the watch-house, sword in hand.

"Did I offer ye any resistance?" said James, after listening to the details of the officer.

Watch—No—exze twas no use.

Mayor—What was the matter with you, James?

James—Nothin' at all, yere honor.

Mayor—But who is Col. White, of whom you spoke?

James—A decent man, that comes on way sometimes.

Mayor—I have some doubts of his authority in these matters James; but tell me, what were you doing with the sword?

James—Oh, yere honor, I was after a thief, that I saw go in the stable. I could the watch to find him, but he wouldn't.

The watch, result of that he had tried the stable door, and found it fast—and as there was no other means of obtaining admission, he knew it was impossible for one to get in.

The true cause of James's slumber by harlour was eventually traced to a drop of liquor, which had found its way into his head, and filled it with all manner of strange delusions. He was fined and discharged.

Three boys, Henry Hampton, Elam Whitaker, and Garret Hulfish, were brought up by high constable Clegg, charged with having created a riot, one evening last week, near the Hand-in-Hand engine house. A dispute, it appeared, had been created with some rival company, which was made matter of legitimate quarrel with the boys in the habit of congregating around those said engine houses, and which eventually resulted in a riot. The Mayor reprimanded them severely, and as it appeared that none were particularly concerned he notified the parties that he should hear the case before the grand jury.

Another examination of the persons concerned in the riot of last Monday week, at Second and Vine streets, took place this morning. The particulars of the fracas, as we gather from the testimony, are substantially as follows:—The fire which occurred, was in the immediate vicinity of the Hope hose house, but the members of that company, on taking out their carriage, did not secure the plug at their door. The omission led to the whole difficulty.—While the carriage was near other plugs, a young man, not a member of the Hope, seeing the house plug not taken, procured some hose from the house, and lapped one end round the plug. Matters were in this state when the Southwark hose carriage came up. The members seeing the plug not legally (as they considered) taken, attached thereto their own hose, and led it on to the fire. This led to a dispute, as the acts of the young man, were countenanced by the members of the Hope.

The following persons were bound over to appear at Court:—William Ashmead, Herman Osborne, Frederick Moorhall, Thomas Woods, Robt. Dopkins, William Gray, John Hoffner, William Allen, William Keyzer, Chas. Allen, and Lemuel Paynter.

Tuesday.—John Marchaut, alias Helmbold, was brought up this morning, charged, on the affirmation of Benjamin Hunt, of the firm of Alexander Sharp & Co. dry good dealers, No. 9, south Second street, as follows:—

About half past six this morning, Marchaut, in company with another person, entered Messrs. Sharpe & Co.'s store, and asked to be shown some fine handkerchiefs. Mr. Hunt and a boy were in the store. The boy showed several parcels, but Marchaut liked none of them. He asked to see more, and while the boy was taking them from the shelf, Mr. Hunt observed the prisoner stoop behind the counter, and stuff one of the pieces under his coat. He immediately challenged him with theft, but the prisoner declared it was accidental! The comrade of the prisoner being near the door, made his escape, and Marchaut pushed hard after him, but was taken.

He had nothing to offer in defence, and was committed to prison.

Margaret Robinson, and Louisa Millen, two colored girls, were brought up by peace officer Wile, and charged with the larceny of a fireman's coat, cape, and belt, the property of Mr. Joseph Hassell, attached to the Columbia Hose Company. The case was plainly made out, and the girls were committed to prison. One of them was formerly a servant in Mr. Hassell's family.

Wednesday.—William R. Blake, alias Henderson, a man aged about 45, was arrested this morning, by Mr. Constable Wile, on a charge of having issued false orders, checks, &c. on various individuals. He is by trade a blacksmith, and was late in the employ of Mr. Pierce.

The indictment against him contained seven counts, viz. 1. For forging an order for the delivery of a pair of boots, on Alfred Thatcher; 2. An order to pay board and lodging, on James Rafferty; 3. An order for shoes, on Bernard Maguire; 4. An order for clothes on Healy Timmings; 5. An order for a tin kettle and a tin coffee pot, on James Smith; 6. A check on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, on Sam'l Sweeny; 7. And with the larceny of one pair blacksmith's stocks, and a black cloth vest, from Jacob Powell. He was fully committed for trial at the next Mayor's Court.

Bethany Jackson was charged on the oath of Mary Ann Adams, keeping a boarding house in Chesnut street, with the larceny of a quantity of silver plate and jewelry, valued at $150. He was committed for trial.

Friday.—Mr. Constable Logue brought up this morning, a man named Jacob Kimbel, as a pickpocket, whom he discovered in the act of cutting the coat pocket of a farmer at the Arch street Quarry, on Thursday evening. Mr. Peters, a native of New Berlin, Pa. stated that he observed the prisoner fumbling about his coat pocket several times, in the course of the evening, and knowing that his pocket book contained no money, he felt but little alarm. The moment before the prisoner was arrested by Mr. Logue, Mr. Peters turned round and said, "gentlemen, you may have the pocket book, but spare the coat." The prisoner was committed.

The *New Orleans Bee* of the 27th ult. says:—"By the captain and passengers of the schooner Two Brothers, 9 days from Tampico, which arrived at a late hour last night, we learn that it was currently reported in that city, that a battle had taken place between the government troops and those of Vera Cruz, which terminated in favor of the latter."

Evening Post.

☞ This paper circulates extensively in all parts of the United States. Upwards of 12,000 copies are printed every week, and the subscription list is constantly and rapidly increasing.

We are glad to see the progress which has been made in laying out, and ornamenting appropriately, the grounds between the Schuylkill and Fairmount. The place will be delightful in a very short time, and we would recommend to the young folks to walk out to that pride of the city at least once a week, and the old folks may ride.

A ten dollar note, purporting to be of the United States Bank, signed N. Biddle, President, and Wm. McIlvaine, Cashier, payable to Thomas C. Spotswood, was attempted to be passed in this city, Wednesday. The engraving appeared remarkably well done, the paper was not so good as that of the genuine bills. As the note was received from Baltimore, it is though that more may be in circulation in that city, and perhaps in this.

The authorities of St. John, N. B. have adopted strong measures in anticipation of the approach of the Indian Cholera. It is not deemed expedient to adopt a rigid quarantine; but speedy and effectual measures are ordered to promote cleanliness and ventilation in the city; and a Hospital is to be erected, to accommodate 25 poor patients, who may be sick in crowded or ill-ventilated habitations.

Messrs. R. J. Ingersoll and John Gilmore, the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the subject of the tariff, have submitted their "views" to the House, in detail. They finally state that "upon the whole, they are decidedly of opinion that the protective system is interwoven with the best interests of the country."

At Canton, Nov. 21, a cutter belonging to the E. I. Company's ship Hythe, in returning to Second Bar from Macao, was capsized in a squall. Nine men and the 4th mate of the ship were drowned, and some Chinese who were near the sufferers, instead of attempting to assist them, *pelted them with stones!*—Scott relates that in the Western Islands a superstition prevails that a drowning person rescued by any one, will prove the death of his preserver; a similar superstition may prevail in China.

What an interesting evidence of toleration in matters of Religion, under our institutions, is afforded by the following statement of the number of Congregations of different denominations in the City of New York.

The whole number of Churches in the city of New York, is *one hundred and twenty*, viz: Presbyterian, 24; Episcopalian, 23; Methodist, 17; Baptist 14; Roman Catholic, 5; Friends, 4; Jews, 3, Lutheran, 2; Independent, 2; Universal, 2; Unitarian, 2; Moravian, 1; Mariners, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Miscellaneous, 3.

A cat belonging to a citizen of Norfolk, on Monday night, brought forth three kittens, two of which are doing well; the other, which we have seen, had one head, a double tongue, four ears, eight legs, two bodies, and two tails, a long and a short one. The bodies are separate and distinct from the loins to the insertion of the tails.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Republican of the 21st ult. says—We have seen a patent lever watch which was manufactured in Mr. Bell's shop, of this place, by Mr. Robert Titus. It is made of Tennessee gold, and we believe the workmanship would not lose by a comparison with that of imported watches. This is probably the first one manufactured in any of the Western or Southern States, and on that account, as well as of its elegant construction, we think it worthy a passing notice. It was made for a gentleman of this State, and is estimated to be worth $200.

Rather Severe.—The Cincinnati Advertiser of a late date says—Next to stealing newspapers from the doors of subscribers, (a circumstance that often happens,) *borrowing* them is one of the meanest transactions a man can be guilty of—we do not mean this to apply to those who take one, but are not able to take two, and who make an exchange with their neighbor, thus doing "*a quid pro quo*"—but we mean those who have the ability to pay for, and the inclination to read, but want the *soul* to purchase a newspaper.

At a late meeting of Physicians in London, Mr. Evans a medical gentleman, who had attended numerous cholera cases at Warsaw, was asked what medical men might regard as an indubitable sign of cholera, and he replied, the appearance in the tongue of a cold, deathlike, pearly feel. This to him would be an invariable test. As to its treatment, he had the disease himself in Warsaw, after much exposure to wet and cold, he took ten grains of calomel every 12 hours, and got well: that was the principal treatment. He took the disease in a hotel where it had before been, and although afterwards for many hours a day in cholera wards, did not catch it again. Bleeding ought to be tried wherever it was possible. In Berlin he had seen large doses of belladonna and nitrate of bismuth tried.

Mr. Callaway, of Guy's Hospital, spoke of other proofs of the Cholera: the marble, icy hand, more cold than that of a corpse; the cadaverousness of the countenance, which once seen could never be forgotten: the eyes sunk and lost in their orbits. What would restore the circulation? When brandy and opium was given in the London case, he found an effort of the blood to move made. As for bleeding it would have been madness to attempt in the cases of the woman, for scarcely a vein could be seen in the whole of her suddenly shrunken body.

The New Hampshire Sentinel says—"It is remarkable that there has never been a conviction for the crime of perjury in the state, with the exception of a solitary instance, and this happened from the upbraiding of a man's conscience. He had been hired to swear—the cause was gained by his testimony. He subsequently presented himself to the court, acknowledged his guilt, and thought he deserved punishment. He was indicted, and is now in the state's prison."

We learn, from the Lancaster Intelligencer, that the resolution, authorising the canal commissioners to change the route of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, so as to allow it to pass through the business part of the city of Lancaster, which was negatived in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, was reconsidered, on Monday, and passed by a majority of seven votes.

It appears that there are now in the navy; forty captains, 37 masters commandant, 260 lieutenants, 46 surgeons, 37 Assistant do. 42 Pursers, 9 Chaplains, 53 Passed Midshipmen, and 376 Midshipmen. Vessels in commission, 2 frigates, 11 sloops of war, and 2 schooners. Total vessels in the Navy, 7 ships of the line and five nearly finished, 10 frigates and 7 nearly finished, 15 sloops of war, and 8 schooners. Besides these, the timber has been procured, or is procuring, for 5 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 sloops of war.

The National Intelligencer says, that Mr Webster's report on the apportionment bill provides that "the population of each State shall be divided by a common divisor, and that, in addition to the number of members resulting from such division, a member shall be allowed to each State, whose fraction exceeds a moiety of the divisor."

A large white dog, labouring under canine madness, was killed in Broad street, on Wednesday night last. It is supposed to be the same animal that recently committed depredations in Delaware county.

A late London paper, states that a boy about 12 years of age, dressed himself in a white sheet and a hideous fantastical mask, and lying in wait for the first woman he should suddenly jumped upon her and clasped her in his arms. She uttered a loud scream and fell down in a state of insensibility. By the aid of powerful stimulants she was recovered, after remaining insensible upwards of three hours; but the shock and fright she sustained have entirely turned her brain! She has not uttered a word since, and when spoken to by any person takes not the slightest notice, but will continue sitting in one position, going recently for eight or nine hours at a time. She is twenty years of age, and was a merry good tempered girl, but by a mischievous frolic she is like to remain in a state of idiocy for life.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.

Thursday Evening, April 12.

Common Council.—Mr. Ryan presented three petitions —one for paving Walnut street, west of Broad—one for paving a small strip between Schuylkill Sixth and Seventh, and a third for paving Third street, between Pine and Union Streets. All referred to paving Committee.

Mr. Baker, a patient from George Wilmore, asking leave to occupy a portion of Beach street, during the absence of the corporation; would hardly do. Referred to Paving Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Moss, a petition from Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Moss, a petition from Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Moss, a petition from

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hours and after the 1st inst. the following schedule will govern the several routes between New York and Washington:

Leave New York daily at - - - - - - 2½ P. M.
Arrive at Philadelphia next day by - - - - 5 A. M

Leave Philadelphia in the morning steamboat.
for - - - - - - - - - - 9½ A. M
Arrive at Baltimore about - - - - - 5 P. M.
Leave Baltimore at - - - - - - - 6 P. M

(so as to get to the mail can be distributed after its arrival from the South.)
Arrive at Washington by - - - - - 11 P. M.
Leave Washington for the South at - - - 10 A. M
Arrive at Washington from the South by - - 9½ P. M
Leave Washington for Baltimore at - - - 11 P. M.

(so as to get to the mail can be distributed after its arrival from the South.)
Arrive at Baltimore by - - - - - - 3 A. M
Leave Baltimore in the morning steamboat, my 9½ A. M
Arrive at Philadelphia about - - - - - 5 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia at - - - - - - - 6 P. M.

(so as to get to the mail can be distributed after its arrival from the South.)
Arrive at New York by - - - - - - 7 A. M.

Congress in Baltimore.—It will be seen by the following, that there are forty-seven houses of worship in the city of Baltimore, of the following denominations, viz:

Roman Catholic,	3	Evangelical Reformed,	1
Protestant Episcopal,	4	German Ref'd. Calvinists,	1
Associated Methodists,	12	Friends,	2
Presbyterian,	4	Unitarian,	1
Associate Reformed Do.	1	Dunkards,	1
Lutheran,	6	Missionary,	1
Methodist Episcopal,	5	Seventh Sabbatarians,	1
African Do.	2	Jewish Tabernacle,	1
Do. Fish street,	2	New Jerusalem,	1
Christian Conference,	1	Universalist,	1
Baptist,	3		
Quaker,	1		47

The Dedication of a new Methodist Episcopal Church has just been made, at the corner of Monroe and Barre streets in Georgetown, 40×55 by 32 feet, and it promises to be a worthy edifice which will reflect great credit upon the committee entrusted to superintend.

The estimate expenses for crowning George IV.

- - - - - - - - - -	£100,000
The actual expenses were - - - - - -	238,000
The estimate for crowning William and Adelaide	
- - - - - - - - - -	30,000
The actual expenses were - - - - - -	43,000

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, April 14, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

A reluctant ambiguous, in both senses, an article of poetry in which we can discover not the smallest merit, except that of originality. How strange it is that critics differ so widely in matters of opinion.

Time is assigned for consideration.

The letter by "J. K. M." would displease the lady to whom they are addressed. The effusions of the lady's pen in regard to personality excellent, and we should be sorry to wound her feelings in the slightest degree.

A. B.'s carefully laboured, under a delusion. We have taken pains to view them in the manner he is pleased to impute to us. In respect to the completion he urges, he may be assured that it is rather the fault of scant, wag or a pretext in the editor of the college," and has to him that evil exists."

We should be happy to oblige our friend J. T. if by the publication of the poetic emotion he has forwarded, but having a large quantity of original matter on hand, we shall be unable to do so for a considerable time. We would suggest to the writer that the articles in question—what we may be, that they are worthless—are not of a character to injure the reading community in general, and that he should not be so alarmed by publishing them in another form.

Leonidas requested to pay the postage on his articles.

The article sent us by Vanderen, would give offence to many respectable denominations of Christians—we cannot publish it.

The able and well written *philosophical review of the political career of Napoleon Bonaparte*, which we commence this week on our first page, although of considerable length, will well repay the reader for the time occupied in perusing it. It appears to us to be the most valuable and impartial biographical sketch of that great character, that we have seen. The writer, a literary gentleman and author, whose talents are duly appreciated in the reading community, has adopted the motto—"nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." Napoleon's character is now a matter of history, and deserves to be well understood by all intelligent readers. The April number of the Casket, from which the review is taken, is embellished with an elegant portrait of Napoleon. The review will be concluded in our next paper.

The weather, for two or three days past, has been quite warm and agreeable. The cool winds which have generally prevailed this month, have much retarded the advance of Spring, but the most prospect is fair. Something like spring days were observed in Chesnut street, on Monday and Thursday. The editor of the United States Gazette supposes that fresh coloured beings will be much worn, at least, says he, to see one pair "very much worn."

The Bank Committee, we understand, are very close their labours, to proceed to Washington, finding it impossible to examine the books of the business in time to make a definite report at this session of Congress. Many revelations of discoveries, said to have been made by the committee are in circulation, but they are mysterious in the extreme. Nothing in the highest degree discreditable to the institution has been elicited. The great object in the appointment of the committee, appears clearly to be, to effect a re-charter at this Congress. We trust this will be determined by a prompt decision of the question on the return of the committee.

The various unfounded rumors circulated by speculators for speculating purposes, have an serious effect on the bank. The stock every day rises and falls, as these venal traders are able to influence the public. The people demand that the matter be put to rest at once; no possible good can result from a postponement of the matter until Congress again convenes, but on the contrary, immense evil will result from a continuation of the present uncertain state of affairs.

A committee of the Maine legislature have reported in that body a report on the subject of banks. After a careful investigation in the utility of the grants under which lotteries in that state were drawn, the committee are of opinion that the corporation and their assignees, who exhausted the privilege granted them by the act—that they have realized more than $300 from the proceeds of the lottery—that there has been a breach of the Bond given by lessees to the State in several particulars, and that the practice of drawing schemes before all the tickets are sold, is productive of mischievous consequences, and ought to be suppressed. The report is accompanied by a bill for the suppression of lotteries in Maine.

The unsold portion of the Harmony Society, is purchased of Messrs. Philips and Graham, town of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. for the purpose of forming a community under the name of "Philadelphia Society." Their village will assume the name of New Philadelphia. The purchasers intend entering largely into the manufacturing business.

The title "Jefferson" has been given, by the Postmaster General, to the post office in Fredericksburg, Md. heretofore called Newtown Trap. Thomas, Jr. Esq. is Postmaster.

There were 131 deaths in this city last week, of which 14 were by consumption of the lungs, 9 by convulsions, 16 by typhus fever, 12 by scarlet fever, 6 by measles, and 7 by inflammation of the lungs. Nine were persons of color, and 14 residents in the Almshouse. Sixty-one of the whole number were under five years of age.

The New York city inspector reports the deaths of 125 persons during the week ending on the 7th inst. viz: 31 men, 29 women, 36 boys, and 29 girls. Of whom 58 were under 5 years of age.—34 died of consumption, and 10 of measles.

There were 49 deaths in Baltimore during the last week—males 25, females 24—26 were under 5 years of age—11 died of consumption, and 4 of influenza.

The legislature of this State adjourned on Thursday last, until the 20th prox. when both bodies will re-assemble to lay off the State into congressional districts, as called for by the new apportionment bill. An unusual quantity of business was left on the legislature, at this session, to which cause it is charitable to ascribe the surprising issue of some of the questions printed. We particularly allude to the bill for the abolishing of lotteries, which on the 9th instant, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 11, although it had passed the lower house, by an overwhelming majority.

The reflection is humiliating, but concurring circumstances force the belief upon us, that an unwarrantable influence has swayed the majority of the Senate in this vote. The candid and efficient report on lotteries made by Mr. Dunlop, was dispersed by the Senate in no single particular, although the most strenuous exertions of interest and ingenuity were directed against the facts therein set forth, and cunning and craft employed to suggest doubts and difficulties, not a single position was shaken, nor a solitary argument weakened. The bill for the abolishing of lotteries, appended to the report, went into the Senate backed by this powerful testimony, by the votes of two-thirds of the lower house; was warmly supported by the governor, and by the whole respectable community in a mass, and yet was thus scurvily treated! To us it appears utterly unaccountable, that the Senate should be capable of thus disregarding the voice of the people—that they should have the temerity to hurl back in the teeth of their constituents their united and unequivocal prayers, and yet affect the character of honest legislators.

The appalling evils which directly and indirectly result from lottery gambling, have been frequently noticed and laid before the legislature during the session. The distress, the suffering, the iniquity, the crime, the debauchery, the idleness, the demoralization, the poverty and death, which flow from this political source, have been rehearsed again and again. Our representatives were legally informed that their own laws in regard to the sale of foreign lottery tickets were every day violated and treated with contempt—the matter was fairly before them, and a committee of their own body, after a careful and deliberate investigation declared that the State grants for lotteries had expired—that the lotteries now drawn, were unlawful—and that the State had more than fulfilled her engagements. A portion of the Senate stand therefore charged with sanctioning, by their calm and deliberate vote, *the crimes resulting from lottery gambling! the violation of the laws of the State!! and the enriching of a few individuals at the expense of the community, by a system of gambling, unlawful, degrading, and pernicious alike to the interests of individuals, and the welfare of society!!!*

Since the above was in type, we have received the following bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dunlop, with a view of preventing the sale of foreign lottery tickets. The Senate on the same day took up and passed the bill.

AN ACT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMING BY LOTTERY.

Be it enacted, That, from and after the first day of July next, any person or persons who shall sell or expose to sale, or shall keep on hand for the purpose of sale, or shall advertise or cause to be advertised for sale, or shall aid or be in any wise concerned in the sale or exposure to sale, of any Lottery ticket or tickets or any share or part of any Lottery ticket, in any Lottery or device in the nature of a Lottery, within this Commonwealth, not authorized by or contained with the laws of this Commonwealth, and any person or persons who shall advertise, or cause to be advertised, the drawing of any scheme in any such Lottery, or be concerned in any way in the managing, conducting, carrying on, or drawing, of any such Lottery, or device in the nature of a lottery, and shall be convicted thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the Court. One half of any such fine shall be for the use of any person prosecuting for such offence or offences.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, within the Commonwealth, to use their endeavors to carry this Act into effect.

JUDGE M'LEAN, OF OHIO.

The lithographic likeness of Judge M'Lean, on sale at this office, is the best specimen of this character of engraving which has issued from Messrs. Child & Inman's press. These gentlemen, it is well known, have taken extraordinary pains to bring this valuable art to the highest possible state of perfection, and their success has been equal to their labor. The impressions of this likeness can scarcely be distinguished from those taken from copperplates.

Persons desirous of obtaining a copy of this portrait will do well to make early application. The edition is selling rapidly, as a likeness of so talented a gentleman as the Judge, and one whose popularity is so proverbial, is an acquisition not often obtained.

Price, fifty cents per copy.

A letter from Niagara, N. Y., states that a new disorder prevails, to an alarming extent, in that neighborhood.—Some of the physicians call it a bilious remittent fever. It has proved fatal in very many cases. It is believed to be contagious.

On the 10th instant, a whale was harpooned about 15 miles S. S. E. of New York Hook, by some whalemen on board the fishing smack Fair Lady. He was towed up to Brooklyn the same day. He measured in length about 60 feet, and 36 feet through, in the largest place. The whalemen calculate his value at about $500, as he will yield about 50 bbls. of oil.

The Providence Journal relates the following singular case of dropsy:—A person in Gloucester, who for several years, has been afflicted with *Ascites*, and for which the operation of *Paracentisis* has been performed several times within the last twelve months, has had large quantities of thick oily fluid evacuated at each operation. At the last operation, thirty pints were evacuated; and what was still more remarkable, it exhaled the strong odor of musk. It was drawn by Dr. Peckham, of Pawtuxet, who has made a chemical examination of the fluid to ascertain its nature and composition. What the result is we have not learned.

About half past nine, on Tuesday evening, a well-dressed man entered Mrs. Castelo's store, at No. 118 Chesnut street, and chose a pocket-handkerchief costing a dollar and three quarters. He found that he had no change about him, and desired to have the article sent home with him. A little girl set off with him, to carry the handkerchief. When at the corner of Third and Spruce streets, he observed that he had forgotten to get some shirt buttons, and sent the child after them, keeping the handkerchief himself. The girl went home and returned, but the customer was gone.

A dwelling house on the Jersey side of the river, about three miles the side of White Hill, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday last. The property belonged to Anthony Taylor, Esq. President of the Bucks County bank.

The very great improvement made by Mr. Beaver's pupils, should induce all who write cramped, crooked, and illegible hands, to place the useless under his care for a few hours. The degree of perfection to which that gentleman has brought his valuable system, authorises him to insure the acquisition of a bold, free, expeditious and elegant style of penmanship, to the most inveterate scrawler amongst us. The time necessary to devote to study, is but one hour each day, for eight or ten days, and the expense so moderate as to constitute no objection with any.

Persons who are sceptical as to their ability to improve their hands, should give Mr. Beaver a call, that they may examine the beautiful specimens of his scholars' penmanship, which he has in his office. Such a visit will have the effect to do away all want of confidence which they may feel in respect to deriving advantage from a course of instruction.

Family Provision.—The London Morning Chronicle says of Lord Pembroke:

"As if the Irish Seals, with eight thousand a year and the patronage attached to that office, were not sufficient, one of his sons (the Honourable Thomas Plunkett, has got the Deanery of Down with 2,000 a year; a second, the Honourable David Plunkett, is Secretary of the Court of Common Pleas, with a salary of 1,500 a year; and also first Examiner of the same Court, emoluments unknown; a third, the Honorable Patrick Plunkett, is Counsel to the Office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Equity side of the Exchequer, and also Purse bearer in the Court of Chancery; a fourth, the Honorable John Plunkett, is Assistant Barrister of the county of Meath; and a fifth (if we mistake not) is a beneficed Clergyman in the Diocese of Dublin!!"

LITERARY NOTICES.

A TREATISE

On the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Sympathetic Nerve, illustrated with Plates. By J. F. Lobstein, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy, &c. &c. at Strasburg. Translated from the Latin, with Notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M. D.—*Philadelphia: Published by J. G. Auner.*

In what manner medicine first took its rise in the earliest stages of the world, is now, at so great a distance of time, impossible to determine. The simple and pastoral modes of life which our oriental ancestors led, and the salubrity of the climate in which they dwelt, must have exempted them, in a great measure, from the numberless forms of disease, which assail the present inhabitants of the globe. Still, accidents must occasionally have occurred; their natures were probable like our own, and diseases of various kinds must have come under the observation of some of their long lived patriarchs, who by the exercise of their superior intelligence, would naturally look into the vegetable kingdom, from which they derived so much savoury food, for medical substances in order to restore the accustomed vigor to the system. In this way the science of medicine probably took its rise. Simple in its exercise at first, without any guiding principles or rules—but sanctioning the administration of medicine in one case, because it had been of benefit in some other, however widely the two cases of disease might have differed in their nature.

Still with all this, the necessity of such aid must have become gradually more and more obvious, and men finally were set apart, to devote to it their lives. When mankind began to aggregate into cities, and communities as well as individuals began to entertain for each other the fierce passions of the mind, jealousy, anger, revenge, etc. the human system was more and more liable to diseases, and physicians rose to a most conspicuous place in public estimation. But till within about two thousand years, nothing was left to claim the attention of physicians. The island of Cos was the cradle of written medicine. In the family of Hippocrates, for five generations, medicine was cultivated with the greatest ardor, and the aggregated observations and writings of the whole, have been handed down to us as the apparent production of a single man.

From the period of Hippocrates to the present time what changes have been made in medicine!

In the dark ages, when the lamp of learning was nearly extinguished by the irruptions of barbarians into the lands of science, medicine with its sister arts, found a hospitable refuge in the cloisters of the catholic priesthood. Subsequently it spread among the Arabians, and was again invited into Europe with open arms, when its barbarian conquerors had themselves been be subjected to the effects of civilization. It was not, however, till anatomy was cultivated as a science, and till the operations of the system in health was tolerably understood, that medicine could lay claim to much distinction as a certain science. How, for instance, could the watch maker correct the deranged movements of his watches, until he first comprehended fully the interior structure by which they moved; until he was able to say on investigation, this watch does not go correctly, because its spring has been broken or overstrained, or because some of the teeth, by which its wheels are locked together and which keep one another in motion, are bent or broken or worn away. When I remedy these injuries, then the watch will again perform its daily duties. So the physician must say, when he has been enlightened by anatomy and physiology, this man is sick because his stomach is diseased, is deliranis because there is some disorder in his brain, or is feverish because his heart pulsates too strongly and frequently. Reading and experience tell him how he can correct these evils, and when that is done, his patient may again resume the duties of his station. The plainer diseases, such as inflammations and swellings, first were understood by the physicians, and then as their knowledge of anatomy and physiology advanced, they searched into the changes of the most intricate organs of life. Still, with all their assiduous study, there is much yet remains to learn. The diseases of the skin, of the muscles, bones, &c. are now well understood. The structure, functions and diseases of the nervous system, has afforded a harder problem to solve, and though the attention of thousands of practitioners are anxiously directed upon it, it is by far the least understood of any department of medicine. Bichat, the great ornament of the French school of medicine, has within a recent period distinctly shown, that in every animal being, there are two separate series of functions, which he has called animal life, and organic life.

The animal life is that by which we see, hear, smell and think, and are connected with the world around us.—This man possesses more perfectly than any other animal, and is in owing to the action of the brain and spinal marrow. The other, called *organic or vegetative life*, is that by which we digest, by which the blood circulates, by which our bodies are nourished and formed, and is common to all animals, and even is found existing, in an imperfect degree, in vegetables, which live and grow. All these functions are performed without our knowledge; we know that we eat, but we are scarcely conscious, except in disease, that we digest, or that the heart is constantly beating. They consequently do not depend upon our brain and spinal marrow, or we would be familiar with them.

The nervous mass (equivalent to the brain, in animal life) which keeps these functions in action, is the *sympathetic nerve*; this nerve not only keeps up all these actions by which we alone can live, but also associates one organ with another, by sending nerves or cords of communication between them, as between the heart and stomach, stomach and lungs, &c. Thus every one must be familiar with the fact, that when he has taken a glass of stimulating liquor into his stomach, his heart will speedily, though several inches distant from his stomach, increase the frequency of its beat, and make the pulse rise.—This is owing to the branches of this nerve; or when the stomach is overloaded, every one must have an experimental knowledge of the pain which is produced in the head, through the branches which this nerve sends into the brain to communicate there. This nerve therefore is the prime agent of life, when the system is in a healthy state—when it is diseased, it will therefore be a great source of disorder, and is chiefly concerned in almost every fever or bodily disease.

It is to the great and difficult task of investigating this mainspring of our bodily functions, the *great sympathetic nerve*, that the writer which heads these remarks, is devoted. The author stands among the first of his profession, and has been for a long period, the most distinguished professor, in the medical school of Strasburg, which ranks the second in France. He has given several other highly important works to the profession; and he tells us in his preface to the work before us, that the structure and diseases of the *sympathetic nerve*, has been for 24 years, a particular object of his investigations.—With such advantages in favor of his publication, this treatise ought to have been admitted as one of undoubted authority. Such has been most emphatically the case.—To the readers of French and German medicine, we need not state, that Lobstein forms on this subject, the greatest authority in medicine. The frequent occurrence of his name in the writings of Broussais and other distinguished men attest this fact. In England, too, he has frequently been cited, and is quoted at some length by Teale, in his recent work on the nervous system.

As the anatomy of this nerve, was but imperfectly understood, the author has wisely devoted a chapter to its investigation; which he appears to have so profoundly treated, as to leave hereafter little to be desired upon the subject—and which is beautifully illustrated by coloured plates. About fifty pages is devoted to the physiology or functions of this nerve, in which the vital actions are briefly investigated from the lowest animals up to man—the digestion, nutrition, circulation, and respiration of the human system, is then particularly entered into, and explained according to most writers, in a way superior to that of any other author. This part also is greatly enriched, by many notes of a practical character, from the pen of Dr. Pancoast.

But the last section of this work, on the diseases of the sympathetic nerve, we look upon as especially valuable, as it shows practically, the variation of structure and symptoms which disease produces in these functions, which have just been studied as they occur in health, in the physiological section of the work. To dilate upon this subject as we would feel inclined to do, from the pleasure and benefit, we have derived from this, its first perusal, would be foreign to the character and scope of this periodical, which is to compress the greatest possible quantity of useful as well as pleasing matter, within the limits to which a newspaper is restricted. We must be content with simply enumerating the diseases which are treated of in this last section—they are of three classes:—First. *The essential affections of the sympathetic nerve*, viz: Hypochondria, Hysteria, melancholy and mania, Colica Pictonum, Hooping Cough, Angina Pectoris, Gout, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

The 2d class, consists of the *Sympathetic Diseases produced by the affection of the Sympathetic nerve*, viz: Hemicrania, cephalalgia, vertigo, cephalic symptoms produced by intestinal worms: comatose diseases; sympathetic delirium, morbid sleeplessness, &c. &c.

The 3d class consists in *organic or structural diseases of the sympathetic nerve*: viz: Inflammation of the semilunar ganglia and solar plexus; Thoracic ganglia, cardiac nerves, intestinal nerves, &c. destruction of the nerve by ulceration, &c.

Under this head in particular, cases are given, where post mortem examination have been made, which, as the translator well observes, had during life been characterised by the ambiguous phrases of nervous or colic, but which were shown upon anatomical investigation to depend upon the inflammation of some part of the nerve.

The translation of this book, has been admitted by judges to be accurate; for ourselves we cannot speak, having scarcely ever seen the costly quarto Latin edition of the work. To the style of the translator we must concede the credit of clearness and precision: if artless as there has been by far too much pains taken to round the periods, and endeavour to give the style a lofty march, than a practical every day book such as this, destined for the student as well as the practitioner, required. The notes added by Dr. Pancoast, we consider to be a confident interesting appendix to the work. Upon the whole, we are disposed to look very favourably on the book—and think the translator deserves well of the public, for having regenerated this far famed work in our vernacular tongue from a language which is unluckily not so current among our physicians as it should be. It is also adorned with six large beautiful lithographic plates, and it altogether composes a handsome octavo volume of 468 pages: and as its price consists of only $1 50, (which the publisher mentions cost in the original $10 00,) we think it our duty strenuously to recommend to our literary friends to add it to their library, for immediate study, as nervous diseases are now occupying so large a share of the attention of physicians.

A small volume of Poems, from the pen of Miss H. F. Gould, has just been published in Boston by the admirers of the writer's talents—With the merits of many of thepieces the public are already acquainted, as they have been extensively published in the periodicals of the day. Most of the poems are of a sprightly and entertaining character, and indicate a vivid and well stored imagination, and a cultivated mind. The little volume will be a very acceptable present to the admirers of female talent, and the lovers of light reading. The frontispiece engraving is entitled *Apprehension*, in illustration of which the author has written some beautiful verses.

Three numbers of a new periodical, called the *Mirror of Taste*, have been issued in this city, by Mr. Henry Dickenson. It is published every Wednesday morning, on a sheet of respectable size. Its columns are well filled with interesting matter.

Proposals have been issued by William Milner, Jr. for publishing a new daily evening paper in this city, devoted to the principles of the National Republican party.

Proposals have also been issued for publishing in this city, a new semiweekly paper, to advocate the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

A whisper to a Newly Married Pair, is the title of a neat 18 mo. of 100 pp. from the press of Messrs Carey and Hart. The talents of the authoress, Mrs. Margaret Dorsey, are warmly eulogised by the editor of the Irish Shield, author of the biographical sketch, prefixed to the work. We have glanced hastily over the work, but with sufficient attention to feel assured that the high praise bestowed upon it by the British periodicals is well deserved. The book consists of two parts; the first for the especial attention of Husbands, and the second, for the perusal of Wives. Much instruction of a very important character, may be gathered from the work. It is written in an easy flowing style, and practically exemplifies the various duties devolving upon those who are joined in the bonds of Hymen. Several very fine Poems are appended.

Catherine Talbot's *Reflections on every day of the week*, have been published in a neat and popular form, by Messrs Carey and Hart. They are simple, and applicable to every reader, and distinguished not less by eloquent thought, than by sound and correct judgment. The little work will be read by no one without profit.

THEATRICAL.

Chestnut Street Theatre.—The bijou of Cinderella has been more attractive than usual during the past week. The managers, we presume, have been well paid for the trouble and expense in getting it up.

Mr. Wood's benefit, on Tuesday evening, was well attended. Cumberland's celebrated play of the Carmelite, or the Knight of the Cross, was produced, in which Mrs. Wood performed the principal female character.

Mr. Pratt, one of the Managers, took a benefit on Thursday evening, when a new drama, called *Eugene Aram*, dramatised from Bulwer's novel, by a gentleman of this city, was produced for the first time in this city.

This house will be closed for the season, next Saturday evening. The managers intend, we understand, opening the Walnut street Theatre on the following Monday, for a summer campaign.

Arch Street Theatre.—The entertainments at this house, for the past week, have been of a rich and entertaining character. Mr. J. Green, so justly admired in Irish characters, has added no little to the attraction. Mrs. A. Drake appeared on Monday evening, in the popular play of the Stranger. She is a lady of splendid talents, and one of the brightest ornaments on the American stage. Mr. J. R. Scott's delineation of the misanthrope, was a first rate performance.

A new opera, called the *Red Branch Knight*, written by a gentleman of the city, was produced for the first time on Tuesday evening. The play is founded on popular occurrences in Irish history, and contains several melodies of more than ordinary merit. We had not the pleasure of witnessing the representation of the piece, but learn that it is highly spoken of.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. A. Drake appeared as Evadne, in the tragedy of that name, and Miss Rock in a popular and sprightly afterpiece called *Sarah the Maid*.

Mr. J. Green's benefit took place on Tuesday evening, on which occasion Mrs. J. Green appeared as Fenny M'Laughlin, in the drama called *Presumptive Evidence*.—The house was well filled.

In the course of next week, at this house, new piece is to be enacted, entitled "Waumsutta"—written by an American Lady. We have heard it highly spoken of, and hope that its success will equal the expectations that are formed of its merits. Another attraction will be introduced in the performance of this piece, which is hoped will conduce to its success. A young lady of this city will make her "first appearance on any stage," in the character of Yeango, an Indian boy. The requisite arrangements for the benefit of Mr. Barnes.

Messrs. Walton and Archer have leased the Baltimore Theatre and Circus for five years.

Mr. Booth is performing at Washington.

Miss Vincent and Miss Dull are performing in New York, the former at the Bowery Theatre and the latter at Richmond Hill. Both ladies draw crowded house. The New York Courier speaks of the performances of Miss Vincent, as possessing more than ordinary excellence.

Mr. Anderson was announced at Montreal Mass. as daily expected to arrive, and to give one concert only, before his departure for England. The Canadians were appealed to, in support of a stranger, who had been persecuted in the United States.

The highly successful tragedy of *Conrad of Naples*, is about to be produced in New York.

A young woman in crossing the street at the corner of Race and Fourth streets, on Wednesday afternoon last, was run over by one of the horses attached to a team, and narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the wheels. She was not dangerously injured, though thinks it serve as another caution, not only to drivers of carriages, but to those who in crossing the streets should observe a sufficient degree of watchfulness. In this case, the young woman was hurriedly surveying some object in a opposite direction from that in which the stage was approaching, and did not notice it until she was knocked down, and under the heels of the horses.

From the Washington Globe.

A severe political conflict is approaching. A "*A new coalition*," of factions men are manœuvring at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honour. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unexaminable Tariff and the author of Nullification, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindly fostered in our halls of legislature, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.

A few days ago, a building called "the fish house," on the island opposite Bristol, took fire just as the fishermen had swung their net, at a short distance from it, and were obliged to remain by their lines useless, witnesses to the demolition of their tenement.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The bill incorporating the *The Philadelphia Typographical Society*, has passed both branches of the legislature, and only waits the signature of the governor to become a law.

The keeper of the Menagerie in South Fifth street, was very unexpectedly greeted the other morning when he opened shop, by an addition to his stock in trade, in the person of a young camel, whose mother had thus endured the pains of a double confinement.

A laborer on the lower section of the Germantown rail road, was dangerously injured, on Saturday last, by the caving in of a portion of the embankment under which he was at work.

The Post Master at Norristown, advertises among the list of letters remaining in his office, one directed "to old Ben Peck, (my daddy, from his loving son young Ben Peck, in the house.")

A new stage-coach commenced running regularly between Doylestown and Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. It starts from the Buck Hotel, North Second street, at nine o'clock, A. M. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Boston Centinel contains a high eulogy upon the public and private character of Judge McLean, who has lately visited Massachusetts; if we mistake not, the Judge has a daughter resident in or near Boston.

We regret exceedingly to announce that a young man, in the prime of life, son of Mr. *William M'Kelly*, of the county of Frankstown, Pa. was almost instantly killed on Wednesday or Thursday last, by the pressure of a loaded wagon, which he was in the act of raising with a *jack screw*.

We learn by the Selma Argus, that Eli Terry, jr. Solicitor of the second judicial circuit of Alabama, was on Monday the 19th day of last month, in Wilcox county, shot dead by a Mr. Reed, while attempting aided by a Mr. Ratcliffe to arrest him, on a charge of having taken from the county of Autauga, some negroes that he pretended to claim.

Horatio Gates & Co. propose to sell the town of Louisville, in the state of New York, which is an island three or four miles long, in the St. Lawrence, 90 miles from Montreal and 20 from Ogdensburg.

The Trenton Emporium says.—"The extensive excavations now under contract, and progressing at this place, have occasioned a great comparative dearth of labourers. The Delaware and Raritan Canal—the Fewsic, and the Water Power, are all extended in their progress by this cause. We are told by the Engineers, that from one thousand to fifteen hundred additional hands would find immediate employment upon presenting themselves."

It having been ascertained, by several experiments, that Chinese gongs may be made to emit much louder sounds than bells at sea, the Trinity Corporation has ordered that for the future, the former shall be used at their floating lights in foggy or dark weather, to warn shipping of their vicinity.

We learn from the Village Herald, printed at Princess Anne, Md. that on Wednesday week, a man named Isaiah Willin, a resident of that county, committed the atrocious crime of murdering his wife, by shooting her. The deceased was the mother of six young children.—The murderer, adds the Herald, is now confined in prison at this place to await his trial, which will probably take place at the next May term of the county court.

The editor of the Boston Morning Post, who since his elevation to legislative dignity, is always looking out for means and modes to do the public good service, recommends, as a most effectual mode to suppress a riot and disperse a mob, "to send into the midst of the conversation two or three persons empowered to take up a collection." We have known such a mode most effectual in preventing a large meeting.

The New Jersey Apollo says: "We have heard it stated by a gentleman acquainted with the oyster grounds in our bays and rivers, and the productiveness of *planted oysters*, that the proceeds of one acre of oyster ground, are of more value than the best farm of 100 acres in New Jersey.

A trial took place in the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, on an action brought by Mr. Walmsley Willis against Captain Barnard, of the 43th Light Infantry, for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife, a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. The case was fully proved, and the jury returned a verdict of 1000 pounds damages.

We regret to learn that the Presbyterian meeting-house in Salsbury, 12 miles below Hulmville, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning last. The fire, we understand, was communicated to the roof by a stove-pipe which passed through it. Part of the congregation had assembled for worship when the destructive element first broke out, but all their exertions to stop its progress, until the whole of the wood work was consumed, was unavailing.

It is stated in the Boston Traveller, that during the last season, 15,000 passengers were carried by two stage companies, between that city and Keene.

The trustees of the village of Pouthkeepsie, offer a reward of 500 dollars for the discovery of the persons who first violated and then murdered Catharine Jane Taylor, who was found dead in the woods near that village. About twenty persons have undergone examination, without the magistrates being able to discover the perpetrators of the crime.

The Pottsville Miner's Journal gives the following as the state of the coal business this season:—35 boats with 1887 tons of coal. Ten boats with several merchandize, have ascended. The same paper speaks more encouragingly of the prospects of business in that section of the country this season.

The wife of a respectable mechanic in Boston named Hastings, a day or two since, presented him three fine boys.

The Boston Advocate announces that a Military Court Martial has been sitting in that city for six weeks, on a trial of Col. Winthrop, "for not mounting the porch door of the old South, on election day."

In one of the police districts of London, upwards of 300 beggars and vagrants, who had no visible means of support were taken up within a few weeks, and 200 of them committed to prison.

Extract of a letter, dated Green Bay, February 8.—"The small pox is making dreadful ravages among the Indians along the western shore of Lake Michigan. As many as forty had died of this dreadful malady at Milwaukey up to the last accounts.

In the debate in Congress on the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, Mr. Whittlesey stated that while in 1820 there were but 10 vessels on Lake Erie, there were now 100; and that it was navigated by 180,000 persons annually. The shipping which entered Buffalo last year, was 75,000 tons.

A Durham short horn cow, (steer) on the farm of C. A. Harwin, Esq. was slaughtered in York, Pa. on Tuesday, and it was supposed she would weigh about fifteen hundred pounds, although she had been small fed but a very short time.

The bill to abolish lotteries passed the Senate of this state on Monday, having been so amended as not to go into operation till the commencement of the year 1834. The other house rejected the amendment, and sent the bill back in its original form to the Senate, where it was postponed indefinitely by a vote of fifteen to eleven.

The New York Evening Post mentions the receipt of a letter from Mr. Van Buren to the committee of New York, in which that gentleman signifies his intention of tarrying some time in London to attend to private business, and afterwards to visit the continent.

Dr. Bell lately died in London, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. He had amassed a large fortune in India, which, at his death, he distributed among the institutions of Scotland, his native country. To the city of St. Andrews, where he was born and educated, he gave 80 pounds, besides 30,000*l.* for building and endowing a new college there.

The large wooden cotton factory, at Valley Falls, R. I. owned by Mr. William Harris, was on Wednesday, entirely consumed by fire. The building contained about 3400 spindles. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by the stove pipe in the male room while the workmen were at dinner. $14,000 was insured.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburg, April 6.—"The bill to exempt the property of the University from taxation, has just passed two readings, and ordered to be prepared for a third reading, without opposition. You may, of course, expect it to pass to-morrow. Having previously passed the Senate, it will require but the Governor's signature."

The British barque *Dependent*, Gallilee, from Liverpool, arrived on Sunday last, below Boston, and refused to come to anchor as directed by the pilot, but insisted upon proceeding to the city. Dr. Smith, the resident physician, very properly ordered the ship back to the Quarantine ground.

Charles Bailey, in Haddam, on the 3d ultimo, killed in one harrow, *nifty-nine black snakes*, measuring from three to six feet in length.

The *County Aldermen Bill* has passed both houses having been amended so as to give four to Kensington, and to extend the jurisdiction of each throughout the county.

The Sentinel informs us that the Governor has been very ill but was attending to business, in his chamber, on Tuesday.

Mr. Jacob Arndt, near Elizabethtown, Pa. committed suicide, by suspending himself from a bed post, on Thursday night of last week. He was about thirty-five years of age, unmarried, residing with his father—sober and respectable. It was not known what motive could have prompted the rash act.

In Edinburgh, 2000 letters more than the usual daily distribution, were delivered on the 14th of February, St. Valentine's day.

A late European paper mentions, that, as one restriction on intemperance, it had been established, that if a tavernor trusted a person with liquor, he should not be able to recover the debt by law. The same thing is provided in the Massachusetts new license act.

The Northern Spectator, published at Malone, Franklin county, of the 26th ult. says:—"Two shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt in this village, on the evening of Saturday last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock."

The appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater in the internal improvement bill of the present year is $170,000. This item was adopted in the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, and will very probably pass through both houses.

The river at Pittsburg was seven feet above low water mark on Saturday last.

It is stated before the Legislative council of Florida, that the Seminole Indians are in a state of great want within their boundary, inasmuch that they have lately quitted the limits assigned them in considerable numbers, and are running at large among the white settlements. The government had despatched an agent to investigate the matter.

Standard System of Practical WRITING

ENSURING the following mercantile advantages—
1st. REFORMED active and thorough command of the pen
2nd. Writing plain, straight, and regular, without jerks.
3rd. Unrivalled excellence of character, freedom of exposition, and facility of attainment. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock.

For instruction apply to T. SOLANAHAN,
Commercial School of Philadelphia, 91 & 93 Arcade.

*** BOOK KEEPING, *standard system of double entry*—OUR AIM, steady attendance until finished. Strangers referred to any Commercial House in the city.

☞ The vulgar and absurd idea of acquiring this art in a few lessons, is limited to the ignorance and deception of petty imitators. april 14—3t*

Premium for Gold, &c.

American Gold,	Patriot Doubloons,	Head Pistareens,
Sovereigns,	Portuguese Gold,	(Old) do.
Guineas,	Guineas do. &c. &c.	Patacons,
Napoleons,	German Crowns,	Guilders,
Louisdors,	French do.	Rix dollars,
Ducats,	Half do.	English Silver, &c.
Spanish Doubloons, Five Franc Pieces,		

Purchased at the highest prices by SYLVANUS

O spirits gay, and kindly heart,
Precious the blessings ye impart.

THE PUMP—A FABLE.

Address to Uncle Sam's Nephews.—BY PETER PINDAR, JR.

A pump was erected—the how? in what
Is a matter, it matters but little to know:
Suffice it to say, on the spot round about,
There dwelt, at the time when the spring was found out,
Certain neighbours, —obliging, good-humour'd—nay more,
Just like brothers,—their number was twenty and four.

They now and then differ'd, as brothers may do,
But then 'twas forgot in a minute or two;
And their peace hallow'd dwellings a flag wav'd above,
Whose motto was "Friendship!—United by Love!"
But alas! that new pump, and that newly found spring,
Friendship took to its heels, and poor Love to his wing,
Hate, on the pump, Discord's goddess appears,
For the whole of the village are set by the ears.

Night and day ev'ry man by the pump takes his post,
Most happy the mortal whose bucket holds most:
They quarrel and scramble—and all you can learn,
Midst the clamour and bustle, is, "Now *its my turn.*"

Love could not return, as you'll guess, to the fray;
But Friendship, more daring, *did* venture, they say;
For a moment his bidding the tumult repress'd,
And thus the pump sisters Friendship addressed:

"Have mercy, good neighbors, there is such a thing
As to wear out a pump, if not wear out a spring:
Come! the sin were whether it will, but for use it was given,
And abuse of a blessing is insult to heaven!"

Thus much of the lecture of friendship was heard,
When again the pump handle by some one was stirr'd,
Again came the scramble, again rose the cry
Of "my turn!"—till another was heard.—The pump's dry!"

How great their *surprise*, when their fancied new spring
Wetbield its supply, I attempt not to sing;
Suffice it to say, on research it was seen
What they took for a spring had a *reservoir* been.

Now mournfully and he the tones of my lyre!
Some villains their village that night set on fire;
Then, onward as Ruin's fierce element hasted,
They thought on the pump, and the water they'd wasted.

Just a word or two, friends, and I'll wish you bon soir,
Uncle Sam has a strong box—a fine *reservoir*;
And most of his nephews (at least as I learn)
Seem somewhat impatient just now, for *their turn*;
To each, in the language of friendship, I'd say,
Take heed, lest your scrambling conduct to a fray;
And be mindful, whilst *pumping*, to keep in your eye,
That it is not a *spring*—that it may become dry:
So dry, that it would not yield what you'd require
For self preservation—*in case of a fire!*

CONVENIENCES OF A HOUSE.—A gentleman who had lately built a house, was showing it to a friend, and with great glee was pointing out all its various accommodations. "My dear sir," interrupted the other, "have you made the staircase wide enough to bring down your own coffin?"

Spilling the Salt.—Some have supposed that the popular superstition of its being unlucky to overturn the salt dish originated from the circumstance of Leonardo de Vinci having represented Judas as spilling the salt, in his celebrated picture of "The Last Supper." This supposition, however, was derived from Pagan Rome, where the salt dish was a holy platter, in which the feelings of the host were offered to the gods, and which was actually ornamented with the figure of some divinity. Hence to overturn the altars or images of the gods was naturally esteemed ominous. In proof of the accuracy of this account, the testimon ies of Livy, Horace, and Statius, might be produced.

The Devil Aloft.—On board a ship, Capt. V. master, it became necessary in the night, to reef the top sails: the sails were secured and the reef tackle were hauled out. When the sailors ascended the mast but to the surprise of the captain they soon came down in great terror, crying out that the devil was in the top, they knew him by his horns, flashing eyes and grisly beard. No commands or threats from the captain could avail, to induce them to make another attempt. All other orders they were willing to obey, but to encounter the devil on the topmast was too much. The affair began to grow serious, for the squall was quivering and shivering in the wind. The captain and officers resolved with courage to ascend, but they, too, were driven in terror to the deck. It was now agreed, be their fate what it may, to wait till the morning; when by daylight it was discovered, that an old goat was seated on the top, with its glaring eyes staring the seamen in the face. It appeared that the goat was sleeping on the halliards while coiled in a tub, and was by that means hoisted up to the top without the knowledge of any one.

EUGENE ARAM, a self-taught genius, was born in Yorkshire. He received from his parents a very scanty education, but, by the most persevering industry, he obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. He taught Latin and writing at a school in London, and afterwards was employed as usher or assistant, to the Rev. Mr. Anthony Huton, at his boarding school at Hayes, in Middlesex. In 1744, he murdered Daniel Clarke, which was concealed fourteen years, and then discovered by the accidental finding of a skeleton, supposed to be that of Clarke. This was a mistake, but it led to a discovery. He was apprehended on suspicion, tried at York in 1759, and found guilty on sufficient evidence, corroborated by the testimony of his own wife.—His conference was unusually curious, and on receiving after conviction he confessed the justice of his sentence, and endeavored to destroy himself, by opening an artery in his arm with a razor; in that condition, however, he was taken to the gallows at York, and there executed: after which he was hung in chains on Knaresborough forest.—Part of the fourteen years between the perpetration of the murder and the discovery, Aram was assistant to Mr. Hinton above mentioned. It was frequently observed to Mr. Hinton, as a strange kind of singularity, that when Master Aram saw a worm, or any other insect in the gravel walks of the garden, at Hayes, he carefully removed it to a secure situation. When the murder of Daniel Clarke was discovered, and Aram convicted, it occurred to Mr. Hinton that this murderer vainly supposed he should atone for his horrid crime by preserving the lives of animals; and that by frequently shewing mercy and tenderness to brutes, the murder of one man would be obliterated, or the crime very much extenuated. That Aram was a hypocrite, Mr. Hinton at length discovered, for hearing some person in his garden very early one morning, he was determined to be satisfied of their proposed errand, and, repairing to the place from whence he supposed the sound proceeded, the pilferer was fled from the premises, but had left behind him almost a sack full of potatoes, which he had dug up.—Mr. Hinton, thinking he had a sufficient clue to detect the thief, caused the sack and its contents to be exhibited to the neighbours, when Aram claimed the sack as his own, and declared that Mr. Aram, who lodged with him, had borrowed it of him. On this information, Mr. Hinton discharged Aram, but previously insisted on examining his box, the contents of which bore ample testimony of an almost infinite number of petty thefts, which he had been daily in the habit of committing. Many hundreds of old shoe and knee buckles, balls of worsted and crewel, of all colors, punkinvies, garters, specus, or whatever else could be secretly conveyed into his repository, were now exhibited, as evidence of his numerous petty larcenies. To fill up the measure of his infamy, he was found to have had incestuous intercourse with his own daughter for some years, and lived with her as his wife at Hayes. This coming to his mother's ears, she was so enraged, that she came to a resolution of bringing the monster to condign punishment, after eluding the hands of justice for fourteen years. Aram and his wife lived at a remote distance from each other, till the latter appeared on the trial to corroborate the evidence of the other witnesses, and facilitate the murderer's conviction.—*Eccentric Biography.*

We extract the following from late English papers.

LONDON POLICE.

HATTON GARDEN.—SINGULAR APPLICATION.—Yesterday a journeyman baker, of the most ordinary and eccentric appearance, named Lothers, applied to Sergeant Sellon for his assistance, under the following singular circumstances: He had received a threatening letter from a woman whose name only was familiar to him, and he was apprehensive that she intended to Burke or otherwise murder him.—With considerable trepidation he handed the letter to the Magistrate, of which the following is a copy:—

"My Dear William:—I have took thee liberty of writing to you to inform you that if you don not make mee your lawful wife before Sunday I shall bee obliged to use the means that I have promised you sow long and if you don not mee this evening at the turnpike gate i shall bee obliged to meet you to morrow morning as you come out of Mr. Harrises and then i will die for you if that you wont come to my wishes. I remain your affectionate lover.

MRS. NOAKES.

Mr. Mathew, Mr. Harrises'
Philip's buildings, Somerstown.

Mr. Sergeant Selling, after perusing the epistle remarked that the woman was desperately in love with the applicant, and advised him to make her his wife.

The applicant's indignation was aroused at the counsel of the worthy Magistrate, and he grumbled that he was not bound to marry any woman that wanted to force him to be her husband.

Mr. Sergeant Sellon told the applicant, by way of b-lam that he was not compelled to marry her, but merely to meet her at the turnpike gate, and then perhaps all might be amicably arranged.—(laughter.)

The applicant replied that he was afraid of meeting her, as her object might be to Burke or injure him.

Mr. Sergeant Sellon—Oh no, there is no fear of that.—The letter is a very affectionate one. She signed herself your affectionate lover.

Applicant—I go in fear of my life, and it is very hard the same woman's courage my cause.—(laughter.)

Mr. Sergeant Sellon endeavored to reconcile the timid baker by telling him that if his lover offered him any violence, if he applied at this office he should receive a warrant against her.

Applicant—But if she runs me through the heart or Burke's me, how can I have redress?

Mr. Sergeant Sellon—Why then the woman will be hanged.

The applicant then withdrew, complaining that there was neither law nor justice to be obtained by a poor man in this boasted land of freedom.

The following libel is going the rounds—Never trust with a secret a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell any body and every body.

FRUGENT SIMPLICITY.

Thou thou mayst injure no man, dove-like be,
And serpent-like, that none may injure thee.

CALISTHENIC EXERCISES.

Desirous of impressing on our readers the great importance of that branch of physical education, which consists in regular and graduated bodily exercise, we continue to direct their attention to the means of carrying this into effect in the most agreeable and salutary manner. On the present occasion, we avail of a work, by Signor Voarino, which we have recently received from London—a plate from which, and the accompanying explanatory directions are subjoined.

The Exercises, by balancing, are very well calculated to give strength, not only to the arms and shoulders, but also to the back—and they may be regarded as among the most efficient means of correcting that weakness of the muscles of one side, which leads to lateral curvature of the spine. As preventive means, these exercises, in moderation, may be directed by every teacher of calisthenics and gymnastics. As curative means—the disease having actually begun, they ought not to be had recourse to without the counsel and cautionary advice of the family physician.

First Exercise.—"The pupil, placed at the balance,* the stick at the height of the breast, must take hold of it, both hands facing the shoulders, the nails outward; she must bend the knees gently till they almost touch the ground, rise in the same manner, change hands, the nails inward repeating the same exercise several times.

Second Exercise.—The pupil, placed with both hands at the balance, must bring the right foot forward, let herself descend gently, bending the right knee and extending the left, supporting the body by the strength of the arms and toes, must raise herself in the same way, and descend backward, the right arm and knee stretched, and the left bent; then return to her position, making the same movement, and placing the right foot before; and repeat the same exercise as with the right, and then return to her place: the same must be done with both together.

Third Exercise.—The pupil, placed with both hands on the stick, must raise herself on the toes, leaning her body forward, extending the arms; and after taking her equilibrium, she must return lightly on her heels, the body erect, and the arms extended; afterwards let herself descend backwards, the knees extended, and the body suspended by the arms; she must then rise in the same manner and take her position.

Fourth Exercise.—The pupil, always placed in the same manner, must push the stick forward, extending the arms, and letting herself lean forward, the arms bent, the knees stretched, and the toes on a line; she must then raise herself by the strength of the arms and feet, letting herself descend backward, with the arms and knees stretched, and the heels on a line, raise herself in the same manner and take her position.

Fifth Exercise.—The pupil, placed with the chest against the stick of the balance, the hands resting upon it, must set two steps forward, extending the arms, bring the heels upon a line, raise the arms high, stretched their full length, and the chest thrown out, the shoulders considerably held back; she must then raise the body, bending the arms and knees; and setting the feet to the ground, return to her place. See *Plate. fig.* 1.

Sixth Exercise.—The stick at the height of the head, the pupil must take hold of it with both hands, drawing backward the whole length of the cords, the arms extended, and the body resting on the toes; she must then spring forward as far as possible, the arms and knees bent, descend to the ground, the heels on aline, the arms raised high, and the chest thrown out; afterwards bend the arms, and return to her place, making the same movements. See *Plate fig.* 1.

Seventh Exercise.—The pupil, placed at one of the extremities of the balance, the feet placed under it, the hands crossed, the knees bent, the heels on a line, must support her body by the arms, let herself descend to the left, and, turning completely round, return to her place: the pupil must perform the same movement to the right side, acting by the same principles.

* The balance is a moveable instrument, supported by means of a hook, strongly fixed in the ceiling of a room from which two cords are suspended, and at the extremities of which is fixed a stick, made of a very dry piece of ash wood, four feet in length, and an inch and a half in diameter. The middle of the stick should be wrapped with any sort of soft substance, such as cotton, velvet, &c. to prevent it from hardening the hands. In order to prevent the cords from twisting, a swivel must be used, so that the balance may turn in any direction.

From the Plymouth Memorial.

THE GOOSE.

I never practise journeying on the Sabbath, as the manner of some is. I therefore turned up to a comfortable looking public house in the little town of K——, and put up for the night. —The next day the landlord gave me a seat in his pew, where I listened to an excellent discourse. The speaker was neither a flippant nor a humdrum, but a sensible, well read, distinct and consistent pulpit orator. In the evening several neighbors came in, with whom I took pleasure in conversing; and their minister a part of the time, was the subject of our conversation. I spoke highly in his praise and of the satisfaction I took in hearing his discourse. My landlady took a leading part with us, and was warm in favor of the parson; said an abundance of good things about him, but "dear sir," said she, "how unfortunate he is in being a bachelor."—"Indeed," I replied, "how happened this?" "Why, la, Sir, it was a sad affair that caused it. He was once published to Miss Dolly Jones, who is now the wife of, Squire Mumford. It is true, sir—I read with my own eyes the paper myself publishing the banns of matrimony between the Rev. Habakkuk Grimstone and Miss Dolly Jones, but it so happened upon a certain day, when the parson was carrying Miss Dolly home, after she had been up to see his situation, and how she liked, and to give some orders, about matters and things you know, as I was saying, upon a certain day, as the *de'il* would have it, as a body might say, our parson was a little out of sorts. O, it was a sorry thing, for Dolly was all in all, and just the thing for a minister's wife. So they jogged homeward, you know, in a pretty strapping pace; but just as they got to Stoney Brook, they ran afoul of Capt. Dakin's geese. Dolly, poor tender hearted girl, sung out "take care, Mr. Grimstone, you'll kill that goose!" But the parson heeded her not a jot; so she cried out again, pushing him hardly, "for mercy's sake, Mr. Grimstone, do you see that goose!"—Would you believe it? the parson made her no other reply than "hold your nonsense, plague on the goose," and drove right over the poor bird and killed it. Poor Dolly never said another word, but kept a gloomy thinking all the way home. And it was *gone goose* with the parson I'll assure you; for when he took her out of the carriage, she turned upon him and said, "Mr. Grimstone, you need not trouble yourself to call on me again, for, though it may surprise you, I tell you plainly and positively, that I am resolved never to marry you." The parson, to be sure, was thunder-struck, and asked the reason of this strange and sudden resolution. "Why, sir," she replied, "I am satisfied, that although you now call me your *dear* and your duck, yet when you have once made sure of me, I shall be no more nor less than your GOOSE."—The parson returned home sorry and sad, and never since could have it in his heart to try his luck again for a wife. He is an excellent minister, and takes "charming care of his flock, but ever since that memorable time, he has always hated the sight of a *goose.*"

Now, friend Charles, you may profit by this little story, for if you ever hope to be united to your adorable *Louisa*, and live happy, be sure that you keep your temper and never kill the *goose!*

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Next to poverty, delinquent subscribers, and duns, to which most editors are subject, the greatest difficulty is to please the public. For so great is the variety of public taste and feeling, that had the conductor of a periodical paper as many heads and as many pens, as his paper has readers, he could never hope to please all; for they cannot please themselves. Does he speak out in language plain and simple? it is mere common place; the taste of the learned is not gratified; it is fit only for the vulgar. Does he aspire to elegance, the unlearned cannot understand; and the learned regard him as a pedantic fellow, dabbling in what he has no pretensions to. Does he show his colors and boldly contend for his ground? he is too severe. If he hides himself beneath a mass of equivocal matter, he is temporising. If he publishes extracts better than he can write, he has no talents of his own to display; and if he fills his paper with *original matter*, he might have *given* something better from the works of others. If he attempts to philosophize, it is dull and uninteresting; and if he writes on plain and familar subjects, every body knew them before. Does he attempt to instruct? he needs to be instructed. Does he use his endeavor to amuse? it is light and trifling. People generally are fond of being praised, and one would suppose this might satisfy them, but let an editor try the experiment, and he will find out his mistake. For such is the power of envy, that no one will thank him for praising him, and every body will hate him for praising others. Most people are fond of hearing their neighbors slandered; but if you attemp to point out either the vices or follies of mankind, every one will find something applicable to himself; and here again you encounter the whole mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper to please him; and of course to offend every one else. These being stubborn facts, there is no alternative but for an editor to please himself if he can and hazard the consequences. If he does this, he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can say if he tries to please all.

SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased all the elegant and nearly unpaved stereotype plates of *Rees's Cyclopædia*—in number 1,100 plates and 23 folio—embracing as it most evidently does, upwards of thirty thousand dollars, offers a great portion of them for sale. To such persons of them as may, entertain a part or the whole of some particular subject, for the accommodation of those about publishing scientific works; and will supply to order any number of plates copied to complete broken sets of Rees's Cyclopædia. Its terms will be very moderate. The plates can all be exactly matched.

S. C. ATKINSON,
No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia.

The following Catalogue embraces a portion of the plates, which may be obtained by an early application.

Subjects.	Plates	Subjects.	Plates	Subjects.	Plates
Agriculture	40	Fuels, Evaporation	1	Planing	2
Algebra	1	Fusees	3	Plated Manufactures	7
Analysis	1	Gardening, Hot House	2	Pneumatics	18
Atlas, Ancient	37	Gauging	1	Press	6
Atlas, Mod's. for	32	Geometry	15	Projection	10
Astronomy	34	Geology	6	Pottery Ware	1
Astronomical Instruments	23	Gilding	1	Pottery	1
Architecture, 1 for	50	Gunnery	1	Proportional Compasses	1
Automat	4	Hosiery	13	Pyrotechny	2
Artillery	11	Hydraulics	17	Portraits	10
Battery	16	Hydrostatics	1	Silk Manufactures	1
Brass Foundery	1	Iron Manufacture	7	Schenography	1
Block Machinery at Portsmouth	3	Lamps	3	Shadows	1
Bleaching	4	Lathe	1	Sculpture	8
Bank Bolts and Pins	1	Lens	1	Ships, Rigging, &c.	6
Canals	1	Light House	1	Short Hand	1
Camp	1	Magnetism	2	Steam Engines	10
Canton Manufac.	1	Mensuration	1	Steam ships	4
Cannon Making	1	Monastic	1	Stocking Frame	1
Candle Making	1	Masonry	3	Stone	1
Cards	1	Mechanics	3	Surveying	16
Cotton	1	Malleable Iron Works	3	Sugar Mill	1
Chronometer	2	Military Manoeuvres	8	Telegraph	1
Chemistry	3	Mineralogy	1	Trigonometry	2
Chimney Sweeping	1	Metallurgy	1	Turning	1
Carpenter's Work	1	Mathematical Instruments	23	Vegetable Anatomy	2
Composition	1	Morphonomia	1	Vermon	1
Coverlets	1	Monograms	1	Vegetable Physiology	1
Cotton Manufactures	14	Mast, Lower	23	Vertical Windmill	1
Cycloid	1	Musical Instruments	12	Water Wheels	4
Cutlery	1	Naval Architecture, 13 folio	14	Water Works	3
Dyeing	2	Navigation	4	Weaving	2
Drawing Instruments	1	Nail Machine	1	Woollen Manufacture	1
Electricity & Electrical Machines	10	Optics	12	Worsted	1
Engine	1	Paper Mill	1	Writing by Copper Plate	1
Earthenware	1	Pumps	13	Weaving	2
Earth Pipes and Fittings	1	Pulleys	1	Wind Mill	2
Fortification	11	Perspective	1	Windlass Engine	1
Forbes's Patent Cannon	1	Pottery Ware	1	Wire Drawing	1
		Piers	13	Wrought Iron Furniture	2
		Piers Docks at Liverpool and Hull	2	Zoology	1
Farriery	1	Lathe	1		

P. Ambruster's

WHOLESALE and retail Brush Manufactory, No. 220 North Third Street (one door below Callowhill street) Philadelphia. Where large and general assortment of all kinds of BRUSHES may be had at the lowest prices for cash or approbation.

N. B. The highest prices given for country bristles.
march 24—1m*

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN HOFFMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for home consumption and exportation. March 24—3mo

Earthenware by the Package.

COOK & WRIGHT, No. 42 North Third Street, Sign of the Golden Coffee Pot.—Have just received per ship Lady Hannah Elliot, 50 packages of Earthenware, which they offer for sale by the crate or package. Also on hand, open, a general assortment of China, Glass and Queensware, where country merchants and others can be supplied at a short notice, at reduced prices. march 24—tf

Hardware, Cutlery, & Fancy Goods.

WILLIAM REAL, 340 Callowhill street, five doors below Fourth, and opposite the Penn Market, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, which he imports direct from England, and sells wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Builders, carpenters, house keepers, country merchants, and others, will find it their interest to deal at the above store. Persons furnishing their houses will be supplied on very reasonable terms. The strictest attention is given to customers by Jacob Beardley. april 7—6mo

Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, one of the most effectual remedies yet discovered for the cure of that most distressing disease on CHILDREN, viz: "BOWEL COMPLAINT;" is now completed with the utmost confidence to families, as a medicine which will save the lives of hundreds, when timely administered in BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c. and in all diseases arising from a diseased state of the STOMACH and LIVER, as DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, &c. it will be found a pleasant and speedy relief. Certificates from Physicians and families have been received fully supporting its high character, and detailing cures of great importance. It is neatly put up in vials, and accompanied with proper directions for its use, at the low price of 25 cents per vial. The article can be had of most Druggists in the city and New York. Dr. Jayne attends his office a supply with

BUDD Wolff & Co.
No. 249 Market street, from whom the agents through the United States may be supplied. april 7—6mos*

FRENCH MILLINERY.

THE Ladies are respectfully informed, there is on hand a large assortment of

SPLENDID
French Millinery,

At No. 167 Spruce street, above Sixth, next house to the Catholic Church, where the public are invited to call. april 7—3mos

James' Antidyspepsic Pills.

FROM the relief and cure of pectoral, head ache and general disorder of the body. These pills can be taken without disgust, or even inconvenience. And among the many remedies proposed for dyspepsia, none have had a more beneficial use; experience, perhaps always the best guide, has induced thousands of patients in this city to have tried and abandoned other pretending. The signature of the proprietor, Henry James, is on the envelope of each box.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, at the north west corner of Second and Market street. april 7—3mos

A LADY

OF good character, qualified to teach the rudiments of an English education and Music, will find encouraging conditions to act as governess in a family established in a private family, about 30 miles from the city, in the State, &c. more particular reference may be had at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. april 7—3t*

Boston Volume on Teeth.

THE information given in this excellent work is so satisfactory, that about fifteen minutes reading convinces the most timid, that with tingle attention, teeth may be saved from decay, or if it has made to any large extent, that further mischief may be taken place. This volume may be seen at the advertiser's office. It is published by Benj. James, Dentist, Associate Surgeon and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The advertiser considers, the removal to human of any yet discovered: they are less time, strength, cheap, have on them enamel, are very suitable for eating on strings, and are better calculated for mastication for all purposes when natural teeth, which can never be explained verbally; they also answer for times when nature long teeth. He sets porcelain teeth, and performs every dental operation on moderate terms.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 190 Race st. above 6th, opposite Franklin Square
april 7—6t

GILT SHOE SLIDES.

200 pieces Gilt Shoe Plates.
1000 do. do. and ornaments.
500 do. do. do. clasps.
50 do. do. do. buckles.
Received and for sale by GEO. SPACKMAN,
april 7—3t 13 north Third street.

Plaster Paris.

GROUND Plaster by the bushel, barrel, or ton, can be had at the Steam Mill, Christian Street Wharf, Southwark, of Charles Wheaton, Jun. march 31—1mo

Emmisburg Property.

I WILL sell the property recently occupied by me; the improvements are a two story brick house, containing seven rooms, one pantry and kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, stabling, &c. All in good order. Terms will be accommodating. JOSEPH BAUGHER.
april 7—tf

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets, between Market st and Carroll, Philadelphia, where a general assortment of the above stock, of good quality, will be constantly kept on hand. They have also made arrangements for collecting, and procuring in the Southern, medicinal and culinary herbs, both indigenous and exotic, which they intend keeping at all seasons of the year.

HARLAN & BIDDALL.

N. B. Parsley is wanted now, and disposed to collect herbs, may call at the above arrangements for the ensuing season, by calling as above. april 7—6mos

Swaim's Panacea.

THIS Medicine is particularly recommended at this season of the year, as an alterative and purifier of the blood; gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions, which overlooks no inconvenience until they have experienced its effects. The Panacea is a powerful agent in purifying the system from scrofulous substances, I assertion is not of trash or flavor a rich medicinal, rather than a medicine. Every person after taking mercurial or mercury in any shape, should have recourse to two or three bottles of it, which will effect a perfect restorative; there is nothing curiosity can suppose with it.

In the decline of life, or when the system has been impaired by excesses, dissipations, and supports it; it is and perpetuates the vital principle, and gives a healthy tone.

Prepared and sold at Swaim's Laboratory, south Fourth, near Chesnut street, and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

Also, Swaim's Vermifuge.

No family ought to ever will be without this medicine after a trial. april 7—4t

Bargains! Bargains!

Entire Stock of Clothing of a Learned Patent-broker.

BY M. THOMAS, No. 67 Chesnut street, Monday morning, April 14, 1832, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold the entire stock of clothing, an Pawn broker, declining the business. Consisting of a large variety of every kind of clothing, among which are blue, black, brown, mixed, and olive light body and frock coats; cassimere, satinet, and cloth pantaloons, vested, and a good assortment vests and second hand beavers, hose, cravats, white and buff linen drillings, seersucker and other summer pantaloons, Valentine vests of silk velvet, silk, velvet, and cloth, of the latest fashion; linen shirts; cotton shirts; ladies' silk, crape shawls, calico, and domestic dresses, fashionably made; silk, crape, cotton, cashmere and merino shawls and scotch spencels, table and bed linen, towels, pillow cases, hats, bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols with canes of ivory handles; patterns of coats, pantaloons, and dresses, a few pieces of domestic handkerchiefs and shawls, children's clothing, &c. &c.

☞ The above are all actual unredeemed pledges, and as they are the stock of a pawn declining the business, there will be no reserve,——affirm a rare chance to dealers, housekeepers and others, whose patronage wants replenishing.

A few good baggage, taste, over coats, and blankets.
april 7—2t*

Canton Sugar.

A FEW barrels very superior white Canton Sugar, price 9½ per lbs. containing 9 pounds. JACOB R. SMITH.
april 7—3t* No. 94 Market street.

For the Ladies.

JOHNSON'S will sell on Thursday, April 12th, at No. 131 North Second street, their *Spring Fashions of Hats and Bonnets*, received by the packet ship Rhone, which arrived on the 4th from Havre. april 7—4t*

M. Chabert's Tapuyas Elixir,

AN instantaneous cure for the Tooth-ache, which he with the greatest confidence, offers to the public, is one, (before he took this opportunity of making it publicly known) for the last two years received gratuitously many hundreds of individuals, whose testimonials he can produce, as well as certificates from many eminent medical gentlemen, some of which follow:—

To Mons. Chabert,—This is to certify that I have tried your Tapuyas Elixir on several of our patients, and have always made a certain cure; we found it not to injure the other teeth in any degree, and have not the least doubt that it preserves the gums. It is the sole specific of the kind we have ever heard to be worthy of our use with. It is therefore with pleasure we do so unreservedly recommend it to the public.

We give you credit for such a valuable discovery, with leave to use our names in support of its efficacy; if it can be of any benefit to you.

London, 25th March, 1832.

D. B. George, Member Royal College of Surgeons, 29 Berwick st. Soho; G. Williams, Member Royal College of Surgeons, 1 Queen Place, Kingston, Surrey; J. Tyrer, Surgeon, 45 Dover Road; J. Williams, London Hospital; J. R. Haynes, Member Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 26 Peters J. Chester, Member Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 42 Great Windmill street, Haymarket; Thomas Robert Gronnell, John Law, 8 George street, Blackfriars Road.

New York, Dec. 9th, 1831.

To Mons. Chabert, Sir,—In answer to your note of this morning, stating the result of my observations of the effects of your Tapuyas Elixir, I have the pleasure to state, that I have witnessed its application in ten cases of severe tooth-ache, in all of which the relief was immediate, and for eight I know the cure permanent, and therefore have not the least hesitation to recommend it for general use.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't, W. ANDERSON, M.D.

Mr. Chabert has for some months past had the sale of his medicine entrusted to me, and I am happy to say, without saying, that it has given universal satisfaction to all who have purchased it. Many of the most respectable families in this city have been supplied with it, and I have not heard of a single instance in which it has failed to give perfect satisfaction. Those who have used it, have invariably spoken of it in the highest terms, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be the best article of the kind ever offered to the public.

JAMES G. CLARK.
feb 25—3m No. 133 Arch st. Philad. General Agent for the U. S.

Hatters' Furs and Trimmings.

THE subscribers respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand the following articles, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Beaver, Otter and Nutria Furs. Muslin Hat Linings.
Raw and Unrolled Canes do. Binding, Binding and Buckles.
do. do. Russia do. Peerings, Beside and Cords.
Red wool, Castoria Hair, &c. Silk and Silvered Leathers.
Spanish and Country Hat Felts. Bonding, Cards, &c.
Hatters' Trimmings, Silvers' and Rean's assorted colours.

All orders from the country punctually attended to.

RICHARD PRYOR, Jr.
34 Chesnut street.
march 24—3mos

NEW SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1, School Avenue, Union Street, above Second.

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, and particularly to those of his friends, who have as other inducted him to open a Seminary for Young Ladies, that in his general one, of a character, which he trusts cannot fail to meet the approbation of an enlightened community. He has been peculiarly fortunate in being able to engage the assistance of Miss HARRIET GIRARD, of Massachusetts; a Lady sustaining a reputation, as to talent, taste, experience, and fidelity as a preceptress, of the very first order. By the arrangements which he has made with different professors of the ancient and modern languages, together with his own personal attendance, every branch of learning will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Music and masters will likewise receive due attention. He is determined that no exertions shall be wanting to render the institution so inviting, in point of utility and respectability, to any establishment of the kind, now worthy the patronage of those, who duly appreciate the education of that interesting portion of the rising generation.

Those who do not wish to enter the school on regular pupils, but, who may wish to acquire a partial, or any, and especial branch of Penmanship and Pen-making, may accomplish the object in about two weeks, by attending from the hour of six to seven in the morning, and by assuming the closets of four to five. The expense will be very much reduced. Those who may wish to obtain a competent knowledge of the English Grammar, and whose other occupations allow them but two or three hours to spare in a day, may accomplish an desirable an object, by attending one hour each day at the Seminary for about one quarter.

Residence, No. 81 Union Street, near Fourth. march 31—

A Card.

JAMES WINTER continues cleaning and dressing Merino, Cashmere and Wool, Thibet and Crape Shawls, &c. also Feathers curled. Also, Veils and Laces, the whole executed in a superior manner. Apply at his dwelling, 137 North Second Street, above Race street. N. B. For sale, a patent Mangle in good order. march 31—4t*

Byberry Boarding School FOR BOYS.

THE course of instruction in this Seminary will comprehend the usual branches of an English and Mathematical Education, viz. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Composition, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Instruction in the delineation of Maps, History, the Elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

The location of the School is pleasant and healthy, about 14 miles from the Philadelphia, and 12 miles from the Bristol Turnpike. A daily conveyance may be had from the city to the school, by the Bolmeskung Stage, which starts from M. Voght's, Second Street House, near Market Street.

Terms of Boarding.—Twenty-five dollars per quarter, payable in advance; and one dollar twenty-five cents for washing. Books and Stationary furnished at the usual prices.

A vacation of two weeks will be given in each year, about the first of the months.

School, 1832. ROBERT FITZMAN.

N. B. The parents and friends of the pupils, will be entertained at a moderate charge.

REFERENCE.—Abraham P. Mayne, No. 214 Chesnut st. Philadelphia; Nathan Sharpless, M. D. 240 Chesnut street, do.; Benjamin Ferris, Burlington, New Jersey; William Logan, near Woodbury, do.; Thomas C. Barclay, Trenton, do.; James C. Haviland, No. 35 Vandewater street, New York.
march 31—6t

Burial Ground.

THE Union Burial Ground Association of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the Kensington Episcopal Ground, with a good title to the said lots and the advantages of an excellent soil. Family Burial Lots of 20 by 10 feet, upon very accommodating terms.

A portion of said ground is reserved for such interments, the charge of which will be to an moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated.

Applications for Lots or single Interments to either of the following officers:

President—Daniel Smith, No. 187 Seventh st. above Green.
Secretary—Jos. Grant, No. 45 Apple, and 407 North Fifth Street, above Noble.
Treasurer—Richard R. Paul, Old York Road, above Brown.
Trustees—Anthony Shermer, No. 61 Brown Street, below Second; Jacob Peacock, No. 120 Cedar Street, above Third; Daniel H. Reiff, No. 11 Apple Street; John Keane, No. 93 Apple Street, Jacob Pharo, No. 41 Brown Street; Jacob Conrad, Jacob Paul, Old York Road, above Brown Street; Jos. Rudolph, No. 215 Green Street; Mahlon Lukens, Poplar Lane near Front Street; Matthew R. Reiff, corner of Front Street and Poplar Lane; Jacob Mintzer, No. 315 North Third Street; John Rorimer, Jr. Old York Road above Brown; or to George Thumhart, No. 21 Apple Street, Superintendant, who will promptly attend to all the duties of said Yard. march 31—3m

Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Cured by Dr. T. J. Cinnamon; office 117 south Third street, directly opposite the Masonic House Hotel—Hours from 7 to 9, A. M, and from 1 to 2 P. M.

DR. T. J. CINNAMON having made suffered with this annoying disease, in its most aggravated form for almost five years, and having taken advantage of the best medical skill in the country, and all the most popular systematic writers of Europe, with an assiduous exhibition and application of their means as recommended, without the least permanent benefit, he thinks it a duty to make public, that he accidentally discovered a combination of remedies by which he was entirely cured in a short time, and which has been attended with almost equal success in the cure of a great variety of other diseases, and that he constantly attends the cure of the formidable complaint, by the means generally used, as readily acknowledged by every candid physician; that the dyspeptic is aware of, and can contribute especially if he has been a long sufferer.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who had long been subject to the dyspepsia, and by taking a great variety of medicines without benefit, had become very sceptical with regard to the value of any.

"I hereby certify, that I was long troubled with a disease called dyspepsia, and which, in spite of all the skill and attention of some of the most eminent of the faculty, finished overtaken me, in spite of all my right and left side and stomach; great despondency; dull head-ache; bad taste in the mouth; cold